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No. LXXXIII.—New Series.

REPORT

ON THE

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,

AND ON THE

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA,

For 1863.

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With Appendices,

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS, BOMBAY.

BY

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

ASSISTANT SURGEON BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

SECRETARY AND CURATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, AND HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

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Dedicated

TO THE

VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS' COMMITTEE,

AND TO THE

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA,

BY THEIR

OBEDIENT, FAITHFUL SERVANT,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

While the last Sheets are being printed, the Garden Gates have been given by the Honorable Messieurs JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT and SETT PREMABHAEE HEMABHAEE, putting up one each, at a total cost estimated not above Rupees 20,000.

G. B.

AUGUST 18TH, 1864.

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MUSEUM REPORT.

To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
January 1*st*, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the following Report on the Government Central Museum for the eighteen months ending the 31st December 1863.

2. I have postponed the present report to this date in order that for the future the yearly reports on the Museum may appear together with those of the Agri-Horticultural Society on their new Gardens.

3. The Government Collection (Government Central Museum) now in the Town Hall, will, after eighteen months more, be taken to the Victoria and Albert Museum, now being built in the Victoria Gardens; and as the design of placing the new museum in the Society's new gardens has been that the two might the more readily and thoroughly be worked together in furthering their common interests, and as their relations must always be of the most intimate kind, even should their management be kept distinct, an obvious advantage is gained if the yearly reports on both the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria Gardens are prepared at the same time. I have taken the time from the Agri-Horticultural Society, as in book-keeping the calendar year is a more convenient period than the official, where money-dealings are more with the public than with Government. I might add also that the preparation of an annual report is very irksome in the hot season, when every energy is required for current work, and laborious retrospection is all but impossible. For another year, perhaps, the annual report on the museum may be little more than such an official letter as must be

written daily in all seasons; but when the new building is once occupied, this task will be very heavy and very responsible. Every year, until the collection is approximately completed (it can never be absolutely completed, far less perfected), a descriptive catalogue will have to be carefully compiled; and as the museum is not to be a mere exhibition, but also a college of inquiry, its reports will embrace the scientific results of each year. It is only common prudence, therefore, that they should be prepared when the Curator is least likely to be interrupted in his task by ill-health, and when he can give himself to it not only most continuously, but with more vigorous application than would be safe to himself, and greater clearness of head than he could possibly command at any other season in Bombay.

4. The most important event during the past eighteen months in connection with this museum was the agreement made between the "Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee" and the "Agri-Horticultural Society," that the Committee's Museum should be erected on a portion of the Mount Estate, made over to the Society by Government, for the purpose of laying it out as a botanical and economic garden. The Committee was thus enabled to lay out their whole fund on the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Victoria Gardens, for which the public had also subscribed to the Committee's Fund, being provided independently by the Agri-Horticultural Society.

5 Accordingly the chief corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., before the people of Bombay on the 19th day of November 1862. On the same day Lady Frere opened the Victoria Gardens, which had been commenced on the 27th day of July in the same year.

6. The new museum has been founded by the people of Bombay as a memorial of the transfer of India to the direct sovereignty of the British Crown, and of their loyal devotion to the person and rule of Her Majesty. On the death of the Prince Consort, the Committee associated the name of His Royal Highness with that of Her Majesty in the building, by designating it "The Victoria and Albert Museum."

7. By the terms of the agreement between the Committee and Government the Victoria and Albert Museum when completed is to be handed over to Government for the accommodation of the Government collection now in the Town Hall. The designation of Government Central Museum will then be lost in that of Victoria and Albert Museum, although the collection will continue to be Government property. All additions made to it from year to year will also be Government property, as will be also the Museum building itself.

8. The building is 173 feet long by 84 feet broad and 47 high, except at the corners, where it rises to 66 feet. The body is in two stories, the corners in three stories. It is built solidly of stone, and is in the Palladian style. The garden in which it stands is above 33 acres in extent, and is intended to illustrate the botany of India, and the economic vegetation of India and of the countries in commerce with Bombay. The Garden will also be adorned with ornamental borders, fountains, temples, statues, and a clock-tower sixty-five feet high, the money having already been either received or promised for the tower, for a statue of the Queen, for a Greek temple, and for two fountains, Rupees 4,000 having been promised for one fountain, and Rupees 30,000 for the other.

9. The Museum will therefore be attractive and popular; it will amply accommodate such a standard collection of Indian and Eastern economic products as ought to be concentrated in Bombay; it will be a standing agency for the organisation of periodical exhibitions of the industries of India and of the countries in commerce with Bombay, exhibitions which ought to be held here regularly (agricultural shows are out of the question in this island seaport) on the completion of the Museum; and it will afford the most perfect means, and the best of opportunities, for prosecuting original research in Indian and Eastern natural history, with the especial object of aiding the economic progress of this country. Thus a botanical curator will identify and verify the sources of the vegetable productions of the East; a chemical curator will give the analyses of its different productions; and a geological and a zoological curator in their turn will apply their special knowledge similarly to the same great end. The Museum will not be a museum of natural history,

and its curators will not prosecute in turn different branches of natural history merely for natural history; but it will be a museum of Indian raw products and manufacture and arts, and its curators will direct their original investigations in natural history so as to further the economic interests of the country.

10. As the Government Central Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum are already practically one, I take this opportunity of connecting them historically, by appending to the present report copies of the reports of the proceedings of the public meeting of December 15th 1858, for establishing the Victoria and Albert Museum, and of the ceremony of laying its chief corner-stone on the 19th of November 1862. I do so now, for although another report on the Government Central Museum will be due before it is legally incorporated in the Victoria and Albert Museum, it will, I trust, afford little room for Appendices, which can now be added with ease. The two museums cannot be legally incorporated at once. Government cannot make their collection over to "the Victoria Museum (and Gardens) Committee," for that would be to transfer its property and interests to a private body; a body, moreover, which by the act of its incorporation will become extinct on the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Nor can the Victoria Museum (and Gardens) Committee be declared to be the Committee of the Government Central Museum, for any such change in its constitution would vitiate all its contracts. There already is, indeed, a committee of the Government Central Museum which the Curator and Government can consult whenever they may think it desirable to do so, and I have always hoped that on "the Victoria Museum (and Gardens) Committee" ceasing to be, its members may be appointed by Government members of the (then Government) Victoria and Albert Museum; as such a consultative committee of leading citizens will afford Government and the Curator the most valuable assistance. But it would be a clumsy expedient to appoint every member of "the Victoria Museum (and Gardens) Committee" members also of the Government Central Museum, nor would it be worth while to do anything so inartistic; yet I am very impatient to have the Museum placed in such official relation to a popular com-

mittee as I have indicated. Indeed; I cannot wait for the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum. I have already determined to submit a plan before the end of the year to Government for completing the collection for the new museum from all parts of India and the East, and I rely on the Committee of "the Victoria Museum (and Gardens)" giving me the necessary assistance. The aid Dr. Bhau Daji, Joint Secretary with myself to the Committee, can render me in this matter will be doubly valuable, from the experience he will have gained from his recent travels in Southern India and Hindoostan.

11. The next circumstance relative to this museum demanding a record here was the offer made by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck to endow a Professorship of Economic Science in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum. I had always desired such an endowment, and intended to arrange it on quitting my appointment. Dr. Giraud, who takes the deepest interest in the progress of the Museum and Gardens, thought, however, that the new chair should be founded without delay, and Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's offer was made. He gave Government the alternative of administering the fund (Rs. 75,000) themselves, or placing it under the trust of the University. It happened that Government did not consult me on the question thus raised, but at once offered the fund to the University. The Syndicate very courteously called upon me to report to them on the proposition. I was thus placed in this dilemma: I could not propose to the Syndicate to give up an endowment peculiarly acceptable to a young university, and on principle I objected to a university having charge of a chair of inquiry. I also felt vexed and annoyed that an endowment intended by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee to aggrandise the Museum, and make it complete in itself—self-contained—as a college of inquiry, should go to the University. It was not exactly Jacob robbing Esau of his birthright, but it was a stepmother coming between the heir and his property. The stepmother might bind herself to administer the estate in good faith, but there would be the irrepressible temptation to use it for her own progeny, and the heir would always regard her with irritation and distrust. I stated all this to the Syndicate.

12. A university is interested in education, not in original research, and my fear was that if the chair of economic science was attached to the University, there would be a constant temptation to use it as a teaching chair, and to ignore it as a chair of inquiry: a university was not an academy, the museum was not a college of reading, but a college of inquiry; a university could regulate education, but how, I thought, could it regulate discovery? and, if not, what had the University of Bombay to do with the Victoria and Albert Museum? Then, also, if the patronage of the chair rested with the University, there was no guarantee that the Curator of the Museum would be also the Professor of Economic Science. If that was not made certain, the endowment did not make the curator independent, and so failed in the object for which I desired it, and I must seek another. Under no circumstances, I said, would I consent to the Museum being made over to the University, and to the curatorship ceasing to be a Government appointment; for my past experience satisfies me that if "the Victoria and Albert Museum" is to be a success as a college of inquiry, its curator must be a Government servant, and that he must be supported by a popular committee. I took the liberty to report to the same effect to Government, and these reports I would wish to print with this report. At that time I felt, as already stated, peculiarly annoyed by what then appeared to me to be a great blunder. It was objectionable on principle to my mind that the University should administer the endowment, and if it did so on my own terms, there was opposed to my sense of order an obvious confusion, and always I must (so I thought) be distrustful. I was ready, indeed, to give up the endowment entirely to the University, and to seek another exclusively for the Museum. The Syndicate, however, received my objections, and even my prejudices, with the greatest consideration, and their answer to Government showed so studious a respect for the interests of the Museum, that I could no longer take any substantial exception to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's endowment being administered by the University on behalf of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The University recommend that the professorship should be permanently conjoined with the curatorship; that the latter should remain a Government appointment; and that the duty of the professorship, as apart from that of the

curatorship, should be original inquiry, and not teaching; and they suggested also that either the University should exercise the patronage of the conjoined appointment, or that Government should appoint the professor as well as the curator, the University confining itself to drawing up the rules defining the duties of the professor. I hope Government may adopt the latter alternative, although it is almost immaterial which of the two they may accept. The appointment on each vacancy will be advertised through Europe, and the incumbent thus selected is sure to prove equally acceptable to Government and the University. The Syndicate also adopted my recommendation that the appointment should be made worth Rupees 1,000 a month. This sum alone will attract men of the sort fitted to do justice to the appointment. Its present salary is not "subsistence allowance" in the Bombay of to-day.

13. No substantial exception can be taken to this, and now, at last, I fully acquiesce in the arrangement proposed by the Syndicate. I still feel jealous that the glory of the endowment has departed from the Museum to gild the University, and I have confidence in strong instinctive feelings. But it may be that the circumstances under which the endowment has been arranged afforded the only opportunity by which the Museum could have entered on that higher sphere of usefulness which I have all along desired for it. Had this opportunity been spurned, and had I refused the conditions of the University, the Museum might have become stationary, instead of keeping up with the progress of Bombay;—might have remained a fossil of old Bombay, instead of a living and working institution of the new world rising around it. As I have now vented my last suspicion of bad feeling, I desire to be understood as cheerfully and unreservedly accepting an accomplished fact.

14. The donations (*see* Appendix) made to the Museum during the past eighteen months were unusually interesting and valuable. Colonel Playfair sent a large collection of fishes from Zanzibar, prepared in the most perfect state by himself. A scientific catalogue accompanied them. This accomplished officer has also presented the Victoria Gardens with several rare plants belonging to the African

Continent, including all the Olibanum-yielding trees, two or three of which are still unknown to science. The Rao of Cutch also made over to the Museum his valuable contributions to the International Exhibition of 1862. A set of Agra carved work in soapstone, with a valuable series of photographs, were presented to the Museum by Mr. William Walker on his return from a tour in Southern India and Hindoostan. A set of the inlaid work (koftgaree) of Goojerat also was received from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub. His Honor's object in sending this work was to advertise it, in the hope of encouraging a manufacture said to be fast dying out in the Punjaub. I received orders for Rupees 1,400 worth of this work from parties in Bombay, each set costing Rs. 80. This must have proved an encouragement, but the articles supplied on order were not equal to the musters sent by the Lieutenant Governor, and koftgaree, if not well done, is very trashy and vulgar ware. I have offered double price for a set for myself if the design and finish prove to my satisfaction. I find that great delay occurs in the transit of packages between Bombay and Lahore, and perhaps this is the explanation of the strange fact that even European tradesmen gave their orders for koftgaree through me. This distrust of themselves and dependence on Government agency, is perhaps also the reason why koftgaree and the exquisite carved soapstone ware of Agra were not known in Bombay until sent to the Museum by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub and by Mr. Walker. I do not mean to reflect on the manufactures of koftgaree for the inferiority of the articles supplied to Bombay per order. These Sidonia wares are suffering a temporary deterioration all over India, owing to the attempt to sell them at the old rates under the general rise of prices. Purchasers will not at once pay the fair market-price for such wares, as they must for house-hire and firewood. The manufacturers trained to an elaborate craft cannot afford to throw it up without a struggle, and so the manufactures are still supplied, but of inferior material and finish. There is a corruption also going on of these beautiful art-manufactures owing to the growing introduction into them of European designs to suit the demand of their English purchasers; and taking no thought of this, we condemn the natives as having no sense of art, and for being incapable of perfect ability. The way to correct these abuses is

for native gentlemen of wealth to patronise these art-manufactures systematically and intelligently: to make it a pride to be rich in Cambay stones, Delhi miniatures, and carvings in sandalwood, ivory, and ebony, and in the inlaid work of Beder, Bombay, and Goojerat. I know a Delhi artist in Bombay, his "*pen*" is perfection, who could never, until I gave him introductions, get access to native gentlemen through the crowd of pampered menials about their doors. To a puttiwalla an artist is as a dog! During the fall of 1862, I published my Catalogue of Bombay Products, on the preparation of which I had been engaged for six years. My object in compiling this work was by a *comparison of authorities* to identify and verify as accurately as possible the sources of the vegetable products of this Presidency. On this foundation I could proceed to verify and identify these products by practical experiments, and also to elaborate notes for an encyclopædia of the vegetable produce of India generally. I intend to publish a second edition of the catalogue in its present state, which I hope will be as accurate as it could possibly be made by a *comparision of authorities*. The book is very dry reading, and it does not look more than an ordinary catalogue, on which anything beyond the labour of compilation would be thrown away, but regarded as a foundation for further research, either by myself or by my successor, the labour I gave to my catalogue was not only well spent, but absolutely necessary. It affords an illustration of my conception of the work required of a professor of economic science, whose speciality may be Botany, especially as the verifications and identifications can now be based on original experiments in the Victoria Gardens. It has been complained that I spell the native names according to every system, and that often I give the same name under different spellings; but my scientific identifications and verifications are from a comparison of authorities, and as my catalogue was not intended merely to facilitate the gratification of a passing curiosity, but to assist students in serious investigation, I was forced to give the native names in the varying forms under which I found them in different authorities. Taking the Latin name of any one plant with all its native names in my catalogue, a critic can at once tell whether I am right, or wholly mistaken, without having to turn over a hundred authorities.

15. Again, the want of an Index was complained of. An index is always mischievous, and especially in the hands of those who most want it. The inaccuracies of certain of the most comprehensive authorities on Indian products are owing to this dependence on indices to their knowledge—being mere index-hunting. I read the other day that a certain plant was a native of a certain district. I knew the statement must be an error, and found that it arose from the writer taking its Latin name to be that given in any index opposite the same native name, forgetful that two very different plants might have the same native name. I do not either see the use of an index in a catalogue in which the products are all separated into short economic groups. All the pleasure of turning a book over is lost in using an index, and the knowledge so obtained cannot be properly digested and assimilated. It is like praying by machinery, or getting one's dinner through a pump. But I intend to give an index in the next edition to secure, if possible, some little profit to myself by its sale. Whatever its faults, the last edition cost Government nothing, as it was published by Lukmidas Khimjee, Esq., who has allowed me to make the profits over to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

16. On the 31st October 1863, I received orders to send Rupees 5,000 worth of Bombay products to the Lahore Exhibition.

17. The grant has been appropriated, as shown in Appendix D.

18. A further report on this subject will be submitted in February.

19. In conclusion, I beg to be allowed to print 150 copies of this report, with Appendices, for future reference.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator Govt. Central Museum.

APPENDIX A.

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Native and European Inhabitants of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on the 15th December 1858, to establish the Victoria Museum and Gardens.

Pursuant to a numerously signed requisition addressed to the Sheriff, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay was held in the large room of the Town Hall, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th December 1858, for the purpose of initiating measures for the establishment of an Economic Museum, with Natural History and Pleasure Gardens, to be styled in our Sovereign's honour the "VICTORIA MUSEUM and GARDENS." The attendance of Native and European gentlemen was very large; and among those present were observed the Hon'ble A. Malet; Colonel Birdwood; Lieut. Colonel Pope; the Rev. Dr. Wilson; Dr. Peet; Dr. Birdwood; Professor Sinclair; W. Crawford, R. Knight, W. F. Hunter, M. S. Campbell, R. Ryrie, E. Heycock, F. Hutchinson, and F. Leggett, Esqrs.; Drs. Bhawoo Dajee, Narayan Dajee, Atmaram Pandurung, Carvalho, Gomes, G.G.M.C.; Jugonnath Sunkersett, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Venayeck Wasudewjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Narayan Dinanathjee, Ramlall Thackorsedas, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vurjeevundas Madhaodas, Cursetjee Nassarwanjee Cama, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan, Framjee Nassarwanjee, Ardasir Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, Furdonjee Hormusji, Nowroji Manockji Wadia, Rao Saheb Bhaskur Damodar, Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib, Candas Narondas, Balajee Pandurung, Dossabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Ardasir Framjee, Pestonjee Jehangir, Culliandas Mohundas, Bulwuntrao Bhikajee Dhowle, Esqrs.; the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; and many other native and European gentlemen.

The Sheriff of Bombay, E. Heycock, Esq., having opened the Meeting by declaring, in appropriate terms, the object for which the assembly had been convened, Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., was called to the Chair, on the proposition of Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., seconded by W. F. Hunter, Esq.

Mr. Jugonnath, in accepting the honour, addressed the Meeting to the following effect :—

GENTLEMEN,—Most sincerely, most respectfully do I thank you for your kindness in placing me in this Chair on this great occasion—would that I were better able to sustain the dignity and honour thereby conferred on me. The object of this Meeting is to establish an Economic Museum, and, if funds admit, Natural History and Pleasure Gardens, as a tribute of my fellow-citizens to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in honour of whom the contemplated institution will be styled, with Her Majesty's permission, the "Victoria Museum and Gardens." This object it is the especial desire of my enlightened countrymen to carry out. We wished, however, the countenance of His Lordship the Governor in this important duty, and a number of us requested him to preside over us here this day. Allow me, gentlemen, to read His Lordship's kind and courteous answer :—

Matheran, 6th December 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, begging me to lay before the Governor your request that His Lordship should preside at a Public Meeting to be convened for the purpose of establishing a Government Central Museum, with Natural History and Pleasure Gardens, to be styled, in testimony of your loyalty, "the Victoria Museum and Gardens." I have submitted your request to His Lordship, and I am desired by him to say that, cordially approving both the objects of the undertaking, and the loyal feelings which prompt you to connect it with the name of the Queen, he nevertheless regrets that he is unable to accede to your wishes to preside at your first Meeting, as he considers that it would be better, in every respect, that the undertaking should owe its first success to private exertion solely, without any participation in

it by Government. He begs me, however, to assure you that he feels a warm interest in your proceedings, and when once the preliminaries have been settled, and the project set on foot, it will afford him sincere pleasure to assist you in carrying it out.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
H. BATES, Private Secretary.

All present must appreciate the motive by which his Lordship has been actuated, and thoroughly approve of this reply, however much we may regret that a nobleman, so popular with us as Lord Elphinstone is, should not this day have led us, as it were, to pay our homage at the throne of our good and great Sovereign. It was evidently his Lordship's opinion, that as the idea of the "Victoria Museum" had spontaneously originated with my countrymen, so they should prominently conduct all the proceedings necessary for its realisation, with, of course, the concurrent aid of our English brethren. (*Cheers.*) Truly you must feel that, thus consummated, the tribute you were first to propose will be rendered doubly honourable to our Sovereign and ourselves! I should have wished to have seen my much esteemed friend, Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, in this Chair, and, gentlemen, I assure you that in accepting it I did so despite of those feelings which all men more or less cherish, and none more so than myself; at the same time I most unfeignedly confess I did so with the greatest pleasure, considering it to be my bounden duty in honour and love for Her Majesty. Most zealously will I co-operate with you in the furtherance of our scheme, and let us all be really and truly earnest coadjutors in it. Let each of us be actuated by the spirited determination to give munificently, as he loyally should, in proportion to his means. Thus giving, the hundreds of one donor will be as much appreciated by our Queen as the thousands of another, and all will be entitled to equal praise as enlightened and honourable subjects. I will not dwell on the immense importance to Bombay of the institutions we are about to establish with your ample help. Others, no doubt, will fully

dilate on their benefits in aiding the development of the raw products of this colossal and almost as yet unknown empire, in stimulating and improving its slow and crude manufactures, in supplying resorts of healthy recreation to the densely crowded inhabitants of Bombay, in ornamenting the town, in inciting amongst the masses habits of observation and taste for rational pleasures, in subserving, in fact, for the million, the purposes of a most influential, educational, and reformatory institution; and above all, in affording the means of bringing Europeans and Natives more frequently and familiarly together, thereby cementing their closer union! Thus, day by day, the two races in harmonious contact with each other will come to know each other better, will learn more and more to appreciate each other's good qualities, and to be less harsh with their mutual peculiarities. (*Cheers.*) The object of the project to which, however, I revert with the greatest satisfaction is its evidence of our loyalty to our Queen. (*Cheers.*) How universal that affection is the splendours of the first night of November must testify throughout the wide world. But is it not absolutely necessary that it should be more enduringly demonstrated than by a passing illumination?—and what more fitting testimony then could we desire of the loyal devotion of a vast commercial community to a Queen, who, in Her Proclamation, has declared Her happiness to be based on the material and moral prosperity of the nations She governs, than a Museum and Gardens dedicated to Her name? (*Cheers.*) Let us then join hand and heart in establishing these institutions, and let us do so magnificently, so as to make them at once worthy memorials of the loyalty of the merchants, and bankers, and people of Bombay, and a tribute worthy of the august and good Sovereign who wields the sceptre of the mightiest and most beneficent empire the globe has ever bowed beneath. No Empire has been more consecrated by time, none more perfectly consolidated, none more great in intellect, more overwhelming in power, more infinite in resources, and yet it is not on its awful might that it is founded, not on the force of its naval and military greatness, but supremely on the devotion of its peoples. (*Cheers.*) Its name is not one before which the world blanches and quails with dread, but one which it invokes with blessings and love, for its mission is to diffuse prosperity everywhere throughout the earth, and to secure justice, freedom, and civilisation to all mankind.

(*Cheers.*) But our affection for Queen Victoria is not only based on the fact of Her being the embodiment of the Empire of England, but also on Her own personally endearing qualities. Though unseen, She is familiar to us in Her every-day relation of life, and each one of us individually is conscious that were She to come among us at this moment, we should feel as at home, and enthusiastically drawn towards Her as the people in England. By every consideration then, gentlemen, that should influence men of large and noble sympathies, are we urged munificently to contribute towards a tribute to so beloved and revered a sovereign. With these observations I commit our project to your hands, may you speed it well—nay, you will speed it well. (*Applause.*)

I. Proposed by Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and unanimously carried, that a Building be erected for the Central Museum, and that Natural History and Pleasure Gardens be established in connection with it, to be styled, with Her Majesty's gracious permission, "the Victoria Museum and Gardens," as a mark of the loyal devotion of the inhabitants of Bombay towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, in proposing the above resolution, spoke to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN,—In moving the resolution placed in my hand I have very little to say, after what has been so ably expressed by our Chairman. I would, however, earnestly appeal to this Assembly, and to the public in general, to aid and support the object of this Meeting, which combines so many laudable ends, not the least amongst which is to insure to all classes of the community instruction and pleasing recreation. But I rely chiefly on the community for their cordial support from a higher motive than that of providing a source of advantage to themselves; I mean the desire to commemorate, in a suitable manner, the devotion, loyalty, and attachment which we all feel to our beloved Sovereign, as well for the exalted virtues which distinguish Her personal character, as for the many benefits which we and all the people of this country enjoy under Her rule. (*Applause.*)

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, in seconding the resolution, addressed the Meeting as follows :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On the 1st of November last, the memorable day on which the Royal Proclamation was read here transferring India to the direct government of the British Crown, the people of Bombay hailed the auspicious event with joy, and celebrated it with illuminations of no ordinary splendour and magnitude. The demonstrations were no more than what was to be expected from the loyalty, the good sense, and the riches of the citizens of Bombay. The preparations were made before the wording of the Proclamation was known. When read, that noble document was received with unmingled satisfaction. It is conceived in a spirit of calm justice, pure benevolence, and intense generosity, of greatness worthy of the most civilised and powerful nation, and eminently graceful in the wisest and the best Queen in the world. (*Cheers.*) Who can read the glorious Indian charter of liberty without being deeply moved, without having feelings of devoted loyalty and gratitude awakened in his breast? It has made the people feel that a new era has dawned upon India. It has inspired confidence in the wisdom of Her Majesty's Ministry and the British Parliament. (*Cheers.*) It has inspired hopefulness and enthusiasm. It has enhanced the sense of duty, so that all intelligent persons feel that it is their bounden duty to second Her Majesty in all her gracious intentions with fervid zeal. (*Cheers.*) As an earnest of the new life which the Royal Proclamation has infused, it has been resolved in Bombay to erect the first of a series of permanent monuments of the devotion of the people of this Presidency to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. No fitter monument, no better *nuzzur*, could, I conceive, be resolved upon,—none more in consonance with the last paragraph of the Proclamation, than the construction of a temple of science containing the wonders of ages, of Literature, Science, and Art—a Museum, with Natural History and Pleasure Gardens, where all classes of her Majesty's subjects, high and low, rich and poor, shall be able to meet in the pursuit of common objects, in the enjoyment of innocent and ennobling pleasures, which produce a community of view, a mutual respect, and a general sympathy, with regard to the

business of national, social, and individual life, which clings to men ever after, and tends to raise all to the level of the best. (*Cheers.*) In the present day, when the study of nature in every form and every mood is known to be desirable for the improvement of the mind and necessary for the advancement of society, a well-conducted Museum and Natural History Gardens are acknowledged to be powerful instruments of education, and accordingly not only the capitals but the minor cities of civilised Europe are graced by their Museums and Gardens. The British Museum, founded exactly a century ago, now contains one of the finest libraries in the world. Monuments of Greek and Roman Art, Assyrian Sculptures, Mediæval Antiquities, Medals, Gems, Ornaments, Geological, Natural History, and Ethnological Collections, Paintings, Statues; in short, the productions of nature, art, science, literature, are all congregated under one roof, and so great has been the accumulation of curiosities, that the grand building, although enlarged from time to time, is now declared to be insufficient to accommodate a vast portion of its treasures. The number of people who resort to it daily and on holidays for instruction and amusement is surprising. You are not, however, entire strangers to Museums. You have yourselves seen, with pleasure, the Government Central Museum, and some of you have indicated the interest you take in it by making handsome presents. Small as it is, it has attracted thousands of the people, women and children, the learned and ignorant, have had their curiosity awakened by it, and have returned from it instructed and pleased. To the unlearned especially—and in that class we must include a very great majority of our countrymen—a Museum is a book with broad pages and large print, which is *seen* at least; and by that mere inspection *teaches* somewhat, even if it be not *read.* (*Applause.*) The Victoria Museum and Gardens will also be a great epoch in the life of the material arts of this country—arts which it becomes us to redeem from protracted neglect, and which are amongst the most enduring elements of national glory as well as of national wealth. Let us therefore take a lofty, comprehensive, and hopeful view of our great undertaking. You have all heard, and many of you read about, the Great Exhibition of the Art and Industry of all Nations held in 1851 in the Capital of England. Nothing could surpass its glories.

Our Victoria Museum and Gardens will enable us frequently, I hope, to see similar spectacles,—spectacles more wonderful than the dreams of the most wondrous tales. (*Cheers.*) The city of Bombay is one of the richest in the world, and its merchants bid fair to win for themselves the title of merchant princes. When I see around me dozens whose liberality is only surpassed by their enlightened discrimination, and when I see here the worthy sons of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, who singly could carry out the design we have all met here to accomplish, I am buoyed up with the hope that Bombay, which is doubling its wealth every 20 years, will, on the present occasion, do its duty, and that sufficient funds will be raised to erect a splendid monument, honourable to all parties, and immensely useful to the country. I say useful to the country, but I do not wish to dwell on this phase of our project. I appeal to the loyalty of the people of Bombay, and of the rich towns in the Presidency. The most flattering and loyal addresses have been sent to the foot of the Throne; but the present is an opportunity when that feeling will, to a certain extent, be tested by the touchstone of practice. I do not for a moment doubt the result. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has already, it appears, shown his loyalty and liberality by giving Rs. 75,000 to the Nowsari Charitable Dispensary, and I have no doubt that the Victoria Museum and Gardens will meet with his liberal support; but I will take the liberty of beseeching my native friends to cast off apathy, if there be any, and vividly realise to themselves the importance of the object for which we are assembled: it is to honour the Queen of India; it is to associate Her Majesty's name with a Building and Gardens which will be the people's school of instruction, and the people's resort of pleasure, the fruitful parent, I sincerely hope, of hundreds of similar institutions over the vast expanse of India. (*Prolonged Cheers.*) Loyalty, gratitude, philanthropy, the love of science, all ought to impel you to accomplish a consummation so devoutly to be wished for. (*Cheers.*) If I were to pray for the highest powers of eloquence; if I were to beseech Kamadhenu, that Goddess of the Hindoos which is believed to grant all our just requests, with singular indulgence, it would be to inspire my countrymen with enthusiasm in the cause of peace and goodness, in carrying out noble projects, like the present, to shower

blessings upon mankind. (*Cheers.*) In the language of a great philanthropist and orator, Lord Brougham, "to diffuse useful information, to further intellectual improvement—a sure forerunner of moral improvement—to hasten the coming of the broad day, when the dawn of general knowledge shall chase away the lazy, lingering mists even from the base of the Great Social Pyramid, this, indeed, is a high calling in which the most splendid talents and consummate virtue may well press onward eager to take a part." "In nothing," says a high-minded Roman, "do men approach more nearly to the Divinity than in ministering to the safety of their fellow-men; so that fortune cannot give you any thing greater than the ability, or nature anything better than the desire, to extend relief to the greatest possible number." But I need not expatiate on this point. I know I am speaking to many here who are, as it were, veterans in liberality and works of goodness, whose attention only it is necessary to call to a good object, to secure its triumphant accomplishment. (*Cheers.*) The merchant princes of Venice and other republican towns of Italy accomplished the most prodigious works; built public palaces and temples, which, to this day, fill us with admiration by their grandeur and magnificence, and which gave such an impulse to architecture as to awaken the other fine arts. The citizens of Bombay are richer than the citizens of Venice. We only want their patriotic zeal. Our ancestors, inspired by religious zeal, constructed the beautiful Caves spread over the face of India. The inscriptions now reveal to us that they were the work of private individuals rather than of kings. That a pillar was the *dàn* or gift of one Sett, a compartment that of another. The tanks, the water-works, the temples, the dhurumsalas, the wells, the annasutras, spread over the length and breadth of India, indicate the natural liberality of the people of this country in former days. Can it be that now, with the superior light of European learning and European civilisation, we are so degraded, so lost to humanity, as to be unable to raise a noble monument consecrated to loyalty and learning? I trust not. Your intelligence forbids such an humbling idea. To be successful you have only to resolve to succeed, and when you have done so, I am sure your gifts will surpass the brightest expectations. (*Cheers.*)

Bonaparte proposed to strike out the word "impossible" from the dictionary; and Lord Brougham calls that word the mother tongue of little souls. In the eulogium passed on England by our Chairman, I, from the bottom of my heart, concur. (*Cheers.*) Rome gave the world iron laws, Greece ruled it through intellect, Asia with its religions. England, which grasps a larger empire over matter than that of Rome, which has succeeded to the intellect of Greece, and has transplanted into a congenial soil the pure religion of Judæa, holds the world above all these by liberty (*Cheers*); and that divine principle has inspired her with its own immortality. (*Cheers.*) Other empires have risen, culminated, and fallen,—those of mere brute force leaving naught behind save a memory of "deeds of tyranny and senselessness and shame." So have passed Egypt, Babylon, Rome, Carthage,—forgotten as "the earthquakes ruin when its shock has passed." But animated by heavenly liberty, the empire of England shall continue while sun and moon endure, triumphing over all its foes, however they may band together and take accursed counsel against her. (*Loud Cheers.*) Then countrymen and friends let your enthusiasm, that gift of gifted spirits, be equal to your means, which, thank Providence, are abundant, and let loyalty shine forth brilliantly to-day. Let it be remembered that Bombay has, under the enlightened and energetic rule of Lord Elphinstone, escaped the miseries of war, and that peace has brought wealth in measures unknown before. Let us go on

"Ever reaping something new:
"That which we have done, but earnest of the things which we shall do."

(*Loud Applause.*)

II. Proposed by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., seconded by Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq., and resolved,—That Government be solicited to grant a site on the Esplanade, or in some other equally eligible locality, for "The Victoria Museum and Gardens."

In proposing the second resolution, Mr. Munguldass spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In proposing this resolution, I desire to take advantage of the opportunity to express my most hearty concurrence in the objects which we have this day met together to carry out. And sure I am that we shall carry them out

in a manner worthy of our commercial renown, our growing intelligence and civilisation, and our devoted loyalty to the Government and the person of Queen Victoria. Where, I would ask, would have been the present mercantile greatness of Bombay but for the British sway established here? (*Cheers.*) It is under its security and paternal fostering care that the prosperity of this island has sprung and continues with yearly augmentation. It is to the British Government that each one of us individually owes his wealth. Under what other rule could Bombay possibly have risen to its present greatness? Under what other Governors dared any one of us to have called our wealth, acquired by our sagacity and industry, our own? Boldly, I am free to say, under none other than England's. (*Cheers.*)

Bare gratitude, then, for the benefits we have received and continue to enjoy from this beneficent power should urge us to enter with every energy into this present scheme; but which, as all must recognise it, at the same time will become a mighty engine for the mental and social improvement of the inhabitants of the island, and forwarding and stimulating the trade of the Presidency; and, above all, when it is also intended to permanently commemorate our loyal attachment to the person of our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, I am sure we shall all join, heart and hand, enthusiastically in consummating it, on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the fame of those who would this day honour the Queen, and of the greatness of the Queen we would truly honour. I am proud to take a part in the execution of the present design. With all my ability will I further it; and so I am sure will all of you, my enlightened and loyal fellow-citizens and countrymen. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, in supporting the resolution, said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I second this resolution with very great pleasure, and in doing so I avail myself of the opportunity of requesting the Chairman's permission to address a few words. We have assembled here to do honour to a great Sovereign—to the Sovereign of a mighty empire that extends from one end of the earth to the other, a Sovereign that always deserves and receives true-hearted loyalty from her devoted subjects. (*Loud Cheers.*) I challenge the whole world to mention an instance of any other Sovereign on earth that has deserved and received such heart-felt loyalty

and devotion as our Sovereign Queen Victoria! (*Cheers.*) I shall never forget the day when the heaviest fall of snow of the season, and chillest blast of winter, did not freeze the warm hearts of loyal subjects waiting for hours together to do honour to their Sovereign, by cheering her eldest daughter on her journey to her new home, and bidding her God-speed! (*Loud Cheers.*) But have we not had an instance of deep loyalty exhibited on these very steps, and before these very steps, where thousands of us collected together on that auspicious day, and, headed by the noble Lord at the head of our Government, gave such three cheers for Queen Victoria as silenced even the cannon's roar? (*Loud Cheers.*) Why need I, however, go to the distant and the past, when I have, this very moment, and at this very place, an assemblage brought together by the simple call of a duty to testify, in an appropriate manner, their loyalty to their Sovereign? It is such a Sovereign, distinguished not only as the head of a mighty empire, but by her own personal qualities, that we have met together to honour. What then should be the most appropriate form of our sincere testimony? The proposal is to erect a Museum to be called by our Sovereign's name. What can be a fitter memorial than this? We have the sanction of our Queen herself, the very person we have met together to honour. She says in her gracious Proclamation that in the development of the resources of this country lay its prosperity and peace, and that in its prosperity and peace lay her strength and reward. With such intentions for our good, of our beloved Sovereign to guide us, what can we do better than exert our best to co-operate in realising them? How can we more effectually assist in the good work of developing the resources of this country than by giving them a local habitation and a name? What place more fit for it in Western India than Bombay, and what name more honoured than Victoria? (*Cheers.*) There is the British Museum. To my English friends I *need* not describe it, for they know what it is; to my Native brethren I confess I *cannot* describe it. (*Cheers.*) Though I have visited it but once, I have derived more instruction and amusement in a single hour there than I could have done anywhere else. If I say that the building alone has cost some eighty lacs of rupees; that its contents are worth millions; that it contains the rarest, the most curious, and the most instructive objects from all parts of the

world, and of all ages; that it has a library scarcely surpassed in extent and value and usefulness on the face of the earth; that thousands visit it every public day, I can give but a very poor idea of its real scope, importance, and usefulness. It may be said, however, that the British are a great and wealthy nation, and that it is not at all surprising that it has a National Museum worthy of its greatness and wealth. But when I think of a jeweller's private Museum in Liverpool, and a Sea Captain's in Bangor, a small town in the north of Wales, I cannot but feel a blush of shame for Bombay. (*Cheers.*) I do not, however, despond, for there is a cheering and encouraging circumstance that, with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, our worthy Baronet, with Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Camas, the Wadias, the Dady Setts, the Wania Setts, and other wealthy and influential persons at our head, whenever Bombay does undertake a task, it does it in a style worthy of its commercial greatness and its princely merchants, though in this particular instance Bombay has been backward, even behind Madras. Once that it has undertaken to build a Museum, I have every confidence and hope that it will erect one that will be unsurpassed by any other, in India at least, and thereby make the most honourable amends for its past apathy and neglect. (*Cheers.*) There is one subject which I may be told I need not have touched upon, but considering its close connection with the occasion of this Meeting, and some wrong impression existing about it in many minds, I take the liberty of speaking my own mind on this occasion, leaving it to be taken for what it may be worth. It has been said that a welcome to Queen Victoria is a censure on the East India Company; I must confess I cannot see the logic of this assertion. (*Cheers.*) May not a master at any time take charge of his affairs in his own hands, without the servant, from whom the charge is taken, being at all deserving of censure? If Her Majesty and the Parliament in their wisdom thought proper to take charge of the affairs of this country in their own hands, it does not at all follow that the East India Company did not faithfully discharge its trust, especially when we know that not one word of censure was said during the whole of the discussion in Parliament on the Indian Bills. The East India Company has had its faults, and nothing on earth is perfect; it has done things which appear not quite satisfactory

and justifiable; but with all its faults, the East India Company has been a great phenomenon. In the history of India, in the history of the world, the East India Company will form a chapter as glorious as wonderful. (*Loud Cheers.*) That most unfortunate occurrence, the late rebellion, happening to be accidentally connected with the present change, I would fain speak as little as possible about. I do not mean to trace its causes here, nor do I feel competent to do so, but my little reading on this unhappy subject has left on my mind the impression that if the natives are made to understand and appreciate, by example as well as precept, the instinctive love of justice and fair play of the Englishman, and if the English consider and treat the natives as fellow-men and fellow-subjects, creatures of the same God, and subjects of the same Sovereign; fellow-men possessing the same natural gifts and rights, fellow-subjects possessing the same political rights and privileges, Queen Victoria and her successors may fairly expect to reign for ever over a prosperous, peaceful, and, above all, a grateful nation. (*Loud Cheers.*) I now want to say a few words with reference to the resolution I have the honour to second. It says that Government be solicited to grant a site on the Esplanade, or in some other equally eligible locality for the "Victoria Museum and Gardens." We well know that the success and the usefulness of an institution like the one now-contemplated will materially depend upon its locality. If it is thrust into some corner, or in some out of the way place, it will not stand out in that appropriate conspicuity which the name Victoria demands and deserves; nor, being inaccessible to the mass of the population, will it prove itself as useful as it ought to be. The necessity, therefore, of an eligible locality, fulfilling the double condition of conspicuity and accessibility, is so evident, that I do not think it necessary to say anything more about it. There is one more thing I have to say, and I have done: the gracious Proclamation is full of hope and promise of much future good to India, but on that auspicious day in which the Proclamation was read, on the very first day of our beloved Queen's reign over our native land, has occurred an episode which bids fair that a rule commenced with such moral and social influence cannot but be beneficial and prosperous in its results. Some two months before the first day of the Queen's rule, some hearts among the Parsees, bolder than others,

took the step of conceding to their ladies their natural right of associating with themselves and their friends; a sensation was created, the Press said much and loud for and against it, when, in the midst of the hard struggle on that hopeful day, the name of Victoria came down like a thunderbolt, lifted up her sisters, and vanquished the opposing host. (*Cheers.*) Great as our hopes are about the future political amelioration of our country, it will be seen from this little incident that the social and moral influence, that the name of a woman high in virtue, in honour, and in every excellence well exercised over us, will be no less. Such a person have we assembled this day to honour, and let our acts prove that we shall perform this duty with an enthusiasm becoming sincerely loyal and attached subjects. (*Cheers.*) With every hope and wish for a beneficent and just English rule over us for all time to come, for the progress, prosperity, and peace of this country, and as an earnest of it, for success to "The Victoria Museum and Gardens," I conclude my remarks. (*Prolonged Cheers.*)

III. Proposed by Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, Esq., seconded by E. Heycock, Esq., and resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee (with power to add to their number), to collect and apply, as may be found requisite, the funds necessary for establishing "The Victoria Museum and Gardens," and that this Committee be authorised to appoint a Sub-Committee or Committees for collecting the funds :—

The Honorable A. Malet, H. L. Anderson, Jugonnath Sunkersett, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Meer Jaffur Ali Khan Bahadoor, Ramlall Thackorseydas, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Jehangeer, Maneckjee Nusserwanjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, David Sassoon, Ardasir Cursetjee Dady, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Mahomed Yoosuf Moorgay, Narayan Dinanathjee, Venayek Wasudewjee, W. Crawford, Runchordass Canjee, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Robert Ryrie, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Limjee Manockjee, Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, E. I. Howard, G. Pope, A. Robertson, W. F. Hunter,

J. Ritchie, A. H. Leith, Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Goculdas Tejpal, Goculdas Leeladhur, F. Hutchinson, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib, Braz Fernandes, H. J. Carter, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, A. J. Lewis, W. Arbuckle, Bhawoo Dajee, and G. Birdwood, Esqrs.

Mr. E. Heycock, in supporting the third resolution, addressed the Meeting as follows :—

Mr. Chairman,—In rising to second the resolution which has just been moved, I take the opportunity of showing how a Museum of the kind now sought to be established can benefit the public. Some time since there was a very heavy duty in England upon silk, and several attempts were made, without effect, to get the duty removed. A gentleman, with whom I was acquainted, was one of a deputation who waited upon the Minister of that day to obtain a removal of the duty from Silk Waste and Knubs, the lowest description of silk imported, and upon which, from its low price, the heavy duty was a prohibition. This gentleman took with him samples of the material as imported, and samples of it in every stage which it passed through process of manufacture, until an article of value and of beauty was produced. He placed these specimens upon a table before the Minister, which showed at a glance the comparative worthlessness of the raw material sought to be introduced, and the valuable article to which it was by labour created; and explained that by the high duty, so much labour and wages were lost to the country. The Minister replied, "Sir, had you talked for a week, you could'nt have explained to me your case so well as those samples have done. The matter shall receive consideration." It was considered, and the duty removed. This shows how much more easily we receive information by the eye than by any other means; and if cases containing raw products and samples of the same in each stage as it passes through the hands of the manufacturer be placed in the Museum, rulers and people will see at a glance what kind of articles should be fostered and cultivated. During the Dewalli holidays, I made an excursion into the country, and entered the house of a lady and gentleman who, until lately, lived in the Presidency of Bengal. To my surprise they had got a number of silk-worms in their verandah;

which, upon inquiry, I learned they had obtained from trees of the wild plum surrounding their premises. They told me that in Bengal the Natives collect them carefully, and that the common silk of Bengal is produced from these insects; but that in this Presidency no one knew what they were, and the insects were left to be devoured by the birds, and the silk to be wasted. Now if this insect and its product were shown to the people in the cases of this Museum, it would enable them to avail themselves of a mine of wealth which, from their ignorance of the subject, is entirely lost to the community. With these remarks I beg to second the resolution appointing the gentlemen named as a Committee for the establishing of "The Victoria Museum and Gardens." (*Cheers.*)

IV. Proposed by Venayeckrow Jugunnathjee, Esq., seconded by Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, Esq., and resolved,—That Drs. Bhawoo Dajee and G. Birdwood be appointed Joint Secretaries to the Committee.

Mr. Venayeckrow, in moving the above resolution, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am about to move a resolution which will commend itself to your approbation, and in which, all here present will cordially concur. You are well acquainted with the two persons whom it is my happy lot to propose to fill the post of Secretaries to the Committee of the contemplated Museum and Gardens, and who will, I am satisfied, do ample justice to your nomination, and you will, I feel assured, agree with me that two better selections could not have been made. (*Cheers.*) The establishment of so useful an institution cannot but be hailed by all with feelings of joy and delight as designed to commemorate the inauguration, in this country, of a new reign, full of hope and promise of future good and happiness to the millions who have now come under the direct sway of our beloved sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in honour of whom is this institution named "The Victoria Museum and Gardens," and to establish which we have now met together. The utility and object of such an institution cannot but be apparent to all, and has been fully explained by the worthy Chairman and others who have expatiated at length on the contemplated institutions. To those who, after a weary day's hard work

had heretofore nothing to amuse them of an evening, or who frittered away their leisure hours in unprofitable idleness, useless frivolity, or unbecoming levity, to such I say such an institution as we are about to establish, to which they might profitably resort, offers a noble and rich treat of intellectual recreation and profitable enjoyment and pastime unconditionally, without money and without price. The year 1858 will ever be memorable in the annals of India as the year in which a good object had been accomplished, and as the year in which these realms have passed under the direct control of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The native community in having spontaneously come forward in this movement have shown to the world that they have not been slack in demonstrating, in a substantial manner, their feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and Person, and have set an example to posterity, which we hope will be followed by many good and happy results, by the formation of an institution tending to conduce to the welfare and happiness of my fellow-countrymen. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer, but read the resolution which I have been requested to move.

V. Proposed by Culliandas Mohundas, Esq., seconded by Ramlall Thakorseydas, Esq., and resolved—That the Oriental Bank be requested to become Treasurers of the Fund for "The Victoria Museum and Gardens."

VI. Proposed by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq., and resolved—That the towns of the Mofussil be invited to co-operate with the Central Committee in carrying into effect the objects of the Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in moving the resolution, said—That the Britons present at this Meeting occupied in it an inferior, but not an uninterested, position. The proposal before it, it was intended to carry into effect principally by the Natives of the country, as an expression of their loyal attachment to the Person and Government of Her Majesty the Queen; and most proper it was, in these circumstances, that the Natives should have taken the principal share of the business of the Meeting. The British present were the delighted spectators of the zealous Native action, and the delighted auditors of the Native eloquence which had been exhibited on this interesting

occasion. Most gratifying it had been for them to witness the intelligent and cordial appreciation of the distinguished personal virtues and wise and benevolent Government of Her Majesty, though little less than this could be reasonably expected from any portion of Her Majesty's observant subjects in any portion of her extended dominions. The loyalty of the inhabitants of Bombay had never, in any degree, been questioned during the late troubles; and it was well that Bombay had taken the lead in measures calculated to express effectively devoted attachment to the British Throne, and to promote the improvement of British subjects. (*Cheers.*) What was about to be done for the formation of a Central Museum in Bombay would doubtless be agreeable to the Royal family, the members of which had ever shown the deepest interest in the objects which a museum is calculated to advance, as well illustrated in the case of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which owed its remarkable success to the patronage of Her Majesty and the direction of the Prince Consort. (*Cheers.*) Bombay would act worthily of itself, and the objects which it had in view on the present occasion, but it must be remembered that the towns and provinces of the whole Presidency and the adjoining territory are interested in a Central Museum as well as the capital. A constant stream of visitors flows into Bombay from every district of the north-west of India, and hundreds and thousands of them seek for gratification and instruction from the marvellous sights which are here to be seen. Among these a Central Museum will not be the least attractive if shown in connection with the rudimental collection of Government temporarily accommodated within these walls. The rich Native merchants and Princes of the exterior country may be expected to join with their friends at the capital in the erection of a building worthy of the great name which it is to bear, of the great objects which it is intended to promote, and of the great occasion in which it is to be called into existence, when India, so much blessed by Britain in the time that is past, is taken nearer her heart than ever. (*Cheers.*) The parties in our provinces who had made such liberal contributions to the exhibitions of London and Paris, would doubtless make liberal contributions to the permanent exhibitions of the chief city in the East. What is wanted in the first instance is a commodious and tasteful building for the accommodation

of the wonders of nature and art which are expected to be collected within its walls; but with this acquisition the friends of the Museum must not rest satisfied. The building must be furnished as well as erected, and filled as well as furnished. There is every reason to hope that all this will be done on a scale and to an extent which will permit a comparison to be made of the Bombay Museum with those of the European capitals. Bombay has the best Library in Asia,—and that the purchase and acquisition of only a section of the community,—the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. There is reason to hope that Bombay may ere long have the best Museum in India, instructing thousands of visitors disposed to mark and study the works of God. Let every hand be busy forthwith in making collections for the Museum. Curiosities would be doubly enhanced in their interest by being combined with others and arranged in classes in its shelves, and put up for comparison and illustration. It is by observation and comparison that the work of practical education is advanced; and a good Museum here will be a good School of Art and of Natural History, at which all classes of the people may peacefully and profitably pursue their studies. To the present promising enterprize I wish the most abundant success. (*Loud applause.*)

VII. Proposed by Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., seconded by Ardasir Cursetjee, Esq., and unanimously carried—That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

VIII. Proposed by Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for calling the Meeting.

About Rs. 30,000 were subscribed on the spot; and the Meeting dispersed at six o'clock.

Extract from the Minutes of a General Meeting of the "Victoria Museum and Gardens" Committee held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th January 1862, *at* 3 P.M.

PRESENT.

The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, President, in the Chair.

Members.

Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.
The Honorable Shett Premabhai Hemabhai.
Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Currumchund.
Shett Oomabhai Huttising, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Braz Fernandes, Esq.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
D. J. Kennelly, Esq.
C. Forjett, Esq.
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay, Esq.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.
Doctor Bhawoo Dajee, and Doctor George Birdwood, Honorary Joint Secretaries.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorable President then said :—

GENTLEMEN,—At the meeting held in the Town Hall last Friday, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the death of Her revered Consort the Prince Albert, a general desire was expressed that something should be done to commemorate visibly amongst us the name and our appreciation of the admirable virtues of the illustrious dead. After the public meeting several of us now present consulted

on the course to be pursued, and I now venture to submit for your consideration, and, I trust, approval, what we then determined should be done. We thought at first of calling another Sheriff's Meeting, but the Committee of the "Victoria Museum and Gardens" being already in existence, we determined to submit to the Committee that the fund already at their disposal should be increased, and that the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty should be solicited for our associating with Her's the name of Her most illustrious Consort in the proposed Institution, under the name of "The Victoria and Albert Museum."

The late lamented Prince may be considered the founder of economic museums, and certainly he revolutionised the arts and manufactures of Great Britain, and what Her Most Gracious Majesty's wishes would be as regards what we have proposed, may be judged from the following letter addressed to Mr. C. W. Dilke, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society, and read at a recent meeting of that body:—

Osborne, December 21st, 1861.

My Dear Dilke,

The Queen has directed me to inform you, that it is Her Majesty's wish that the Horticultural Gardens should be considered as under her peculiar and personal patronage and protection. The only consolation that Her Majesty can hope to find for the rest of her life, under her bitter and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavour to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband. The Queen well knows the deep interest that he took in this undertaking, and would wish to have periodical reports sent to Her Majesty of the progress and proceedings of the Society.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. PHIPPS.

Gentlemen, I have only to add that we propose limiting each subscription to Rupees 150.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS."

	Rupees.
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.	5,000
Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.	5,000
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camajee, Esq.	5,000
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee, Esq.	5,000
Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	4,000
Muncherjee Framjee Camajee, Esq., and Sons	2,500
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	2,000
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee, Esq.	2,000
Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee, Esq.	1,500
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee, Esq.	1,100
Meer Jafur Ali Khan, Bahadoor	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet	1,000
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.	1,000
Casumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq	1,000
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	1,000
Limjee Manockjee, Esq	1,000
Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.	1,000
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadiajee, Esq.	1,000
Ardasur Nasserwanjee and Hormusjee Cursetjee Dadi, Esqs.	1,000
Manickjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	1,000
Goculdass Tejpall, Esq.	1,000
Dhondiraj Venayek Bewulkur, Esq.	1,000
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Verjeewundass and Nurrotumdass Madowdass, Esqs.	500
Kanjee Chuttoor, Esq.	500
Goculdass Leeladhur, Esq.	500
Kulliandass Mohundass, Esq.	500
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.	500
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.	500

	Rupees.
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Kandass Narrayendass, Esq.	500
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Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadiajee, Esq.	500
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Rewagur Koowurghur Bawa, Esq.	500
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Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	125
Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	125
Dinshaw Manickjee, Esq.	125
Nusserwanjee Manickjee, Esq.	125

	Rupees.
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The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai	1,000
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The Chief of Sanglee	800
The Chiefs of Koorundwar	500
The Raja of Bansda	500
The Chief of Meeruj	500
H. E. the Nabob of Cambay	500
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Rumabyee Saheb Ghatgay.	20
Hurrichund Morojee, Esq., and others	18
Adurjee Manuckjee, Esq., and 3 others	18
Junardhun Gopaljee, Esq., and 3 others	16
Gunputrao Sudasheojee, Esq.	15
Wassoodew Crustna Senoy, Esq.	15
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Shapoorjee Ardasur Limjee, Esq.	15
Byramjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.	15
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Dorabjee Framjee Pandal, Esq.	15
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Jallbhoy Dorabjee, Esq.	15
Bomanjee Jamsetjee Moolna, Esq.	15
Narrayen Pandoorung, Esq.	15
Byramjee Nanabhoy, Esq.	11
88 Subscribers at Rs. 10 each	880
3 Ditto at „ 9 „	27
2 Ditto at „ 8 „	16
3 Ditto at „ 7 „	21
53 Ditto at „ 5 „	265
31 Ditto at „ 4 to 1 each	66
Subscriptions received from Poona, *vide* Lists Nos. 1 and 2, dated 13th September and 9th November 1859	1,257½
Additional subscriptions received from Poona, on the 12th March 1860	355

Subscriptions on occasion of adding the name of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert to the Victoria Museum.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	150
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	150
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	150
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy	150

	Rupees.
Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhoy Kurumchund	150
Oomabhoy Hathising, Esq.	150
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.	150
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	150
D. F. Cama, Esq	150
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	150
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	150
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	150
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay.	150
Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	150
Tribhoowundas Munguldas, Esq.	150
Purshotumdas Munguldas, Esq.	150
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee, Esq.	150
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	150
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	150
Cowasjee Jehanghirjee, Esq.	150
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G. W. Campbell, Esq.	150
Michael H. Scott, Esq	150
H. B. Gilemour, Esq.	150
Messrs. Remington and Co.	150
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	Rupees
Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.	150
Messrs. A. H. Huschke and Co.	150
Messrs. W. H. Graham and Co.	150
Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.	150
Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, and Co.	150
Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co.	150
Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.	150
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Messrs. David Sassoon and Sons.	150
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Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	150
Goculdas Tejpall, Esq.	150
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.	150
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Messrs. Nowrojee Jamsetjee and Sons.	150
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	150
Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.	150
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	150
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq	100
F. A. Spencer, Esq.	25
Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee and Co.	25

Interest realised on fixed Deposits and the Current Deposit Account, &c.; also Profit derived by the sale of the Government Securities as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Interest on Government Securities for Rs. 25,000 at 5 per-cent. per annum, due 28th February 1859	625	0	0
Ditto on current Deposit account, at 2 per-cent. per annum, due 30th June 1859	96	13	0
Ditto on Government Securities for Rs. 25,000 at 5 per-cent. per annum, due 31st Aug. 1859.	625	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 18,570-8-0 at 6 per-cent. per annum, for 190 days, due 7th November 1859	579	15	10
Ditto on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 31st December 1859..	59	2	0
Profit derived on the 5 per-cent. Government Securities for Rs. 25,000 sold at 98 per-cent. ..	2,314	8	0
Interest on ditto at 5 per-cent. per annum, due up to 15th February 1860	571	14	8
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 10,000 for 6 months, at 6 per-cent per annum, up to 21st March 1860	300	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 10,000 for 13 days at 2 per-cent. per annum	7	2	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 23,000 for 6 months, up to 8th May 1860, at 6 per-cent. per annum	690	0	0
Ditto on do. for 1 day at 2 per-cent. per annum..	1	4	2
Ditto on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, due 30th June 1860.....	26	0	8
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 15,000 for 6 months at 4 per-cent. per annum, up to 12th July 1860	300	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 15,000 for 10 days at 2 per cent. per annum	8	3	6
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 27,400 at 4 per-cent. per annum up to 22nd August 1860	548	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 10,000 at 4 per-cent per annum for 6 months, up to 21st September 1860	200	0	0
Ditto on fixed Deposit for Rs. 28,400 at 4 per-cent. per annum for 6 months, up to 9th November 1860	568	0	0
Ditto on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum up to 31st December 1860..	10	13	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 15,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum for 6 months, up to 23th January 1861	300	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 27,400 at 4 per-cent. per annum for 6 months, up to 22nd February 1861.....	548	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 10,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum for 6 months, up to 21st March 1861	200	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 10,000 for 62 days at 2 per-cent. per annum.....	33	15	6
Ditto on a fixed Depoist of Rs. 28,400 at 4 per-cent per annum, for 6 months, up to 9th May 1861	568	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 28,400 for 13 days, at 2 per-cent. per annum	20	3	1
Ditto on a Deposit of Rs. 40,000 from Mr. Premchund Roychund for 3 months and 3 days, at 10 per-cent. per annum, up to 15th June 1861	1,033	5	4
Ditto on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 29th June 1861.....	28	8	9
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 10,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 22nd November 1861	200	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 28,400 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 22nd November 1861.	568	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 6,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 27th November 1861	120	0	0
Ditto on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 40,930 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 182 days, up to 15th December 1861	816	5	8
Ditto on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 31st December 1861 ..	6	1	11

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Interest	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 10,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 22nd May 1862.	200	0	0
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 28,400 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 22nd May 1862.	568	0	0
Ditto	on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 30th June 1862.....	40	7	4
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 6,120 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 27th May 1862.	122	6	4
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 6,120 at 2 per-cent. per annum, for 122 days, up to 26th September 1862.....	40	14	6
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 42,346-5-8 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 14th June 1862	846	14	8
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 42,346-5-8 at 2 per-cent. per annum, for 104 days up to 25th September 1862	241	5	0
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 40,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 23rd November 1862	920	8	9
Ditto	on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 31st December 1862 ..	253	6	6
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit for Rs. 40,920-8-9 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 19th June 1863	818	6	6
Ditto	on current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 30th June 1863.....	309	15	2
Ditto	on a fixed Deposit of Rs. 40,000 at 4 per-cent. per annum, for 6 months, up to 19th December 1863	800	0	0
Ditto	on fixed Deposit of Rs. 40,000 at 2 per-cent. per annum, for 74 days	162	3	0
Ditto	on the current Deposit account at 2 per-cent. per annum, up to 31st December 1863 .	212	13	4

APPENDIX B.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND GARDENS.

The Ceremony of Laying the Corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and of the opening of the Agri-Horticultural Society's New Gardens at the Mount. November 19th, 1862.

The sight of the Victoria and Albert Museum and of the Agri-Horticultural Society's New Gardens is on the Mount Estate. These Gardens are divided in two by a broad central avenue. The Museum is being built on the northern side of this road, close to the Parell road, being just opposite the Water-works Office. A triumphal arch of palm branches was erected across the entrance of the avenue.

The Museum is already about five feet above the ground, having been raised to the plinth. The whole surface of its area (180 feet by 80) was temporarily boarded over, and at the end opposite the Corner-stone a dais was erected with seats for His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere: chairs were placed in the form of a theatre on the platform to accommodate 2000 spectators. In front of the building the royal standard was raised. The first visitors began to arrive about 3 P.M., and by 4 o'clock the gardens and all the roads in the neighbourhood were crowded with people. Amongst those present we observed the Honorable Mr. and Miss Frere, the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, the Honorable Messrs. Newton, Couch, and Hebbert, the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Scott, the Persian Consul, His Highness Aga Khan, and nearly every European in Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor with Lady Frere and Staff arrived at 5 P.M., and was saluted with a blast of trumpets. He and Lady Frere were received by the Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett, Presi-

dent, and the Members of the Victoria and Albert Museum Committee, and led to the dais, the band playing "Rule Britannia." Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, surrounded by the Committee, then addressed His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Before proceeding with the solemnity of the day, I would briefly review the history of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The idea of forming in Bombay a collection of economic products to illustrate the wealth and resources of Western India originated with the late GEORGE BUIST throughout his life, the foremost amongst us to suggest and advocate every undertaking for the public good.

He was enabled to carry out his design practically also to a considerable extent, and brought together in the Government Central Museum, of which he was the first Curator, the nucleus of the larger and more comprehensive collection since formed.

This was much for one man to effect, but so far we had only the contents of a Museum, without a building set apart for their reception. The want of an abiding place for the collection was so strongly felt by those who were interested in its progress and saw how much it was injured by its removal from the Town Barracks in 1857, that on its re-arrangement in the Town Hall in 1858 the suggestion of founding a Museum was generally approved. It was first made to my friend Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, who succeeded Dr. BUIST in the Curatorship, and to whose rare generosity the Museum is indebted for a priceless set of Bhore Ghaut crystals, which with those from the Thull Ghaut presented by the late Mr. Berkley, complete a collection of trappean minerals such as no other city in the world can show. The Rev. Dr. Fraser's suggestion at once generally approved was taken up with particular earnestness by Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Dr. Bhau Daji, the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, and myself, all old friends of the Museum. The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy also, who had already contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the collection now in the Council Room, was only prevented joining actively with us by the

failing state of his health. Our final resolution, however, was made on that memorable 1st of November, when we were gathered round the late Lord Elphinstone on the steps of the Town Hall to hear Her Most Gracious Majesty's Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and people of India. We felt that we could devise no more fitting testimony of the loyalty of a vast commercial community to a Queen who declared Her happiness to be based on the material and moral prosperity of the nations under her sway than an economic museum dedicated to her name.

The preliminaries having been arranged at my house a few nights after, on the 15th of December following, at a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held in the Town Hall, and over which I had the high honour to preside, it was unanimously voted that a building should be erected for the Government Central Museum, in connection with a Garden, to be styled the "VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS." On the death of the Prince Consort, to mark our respect for the memory to that great and good Prince, and in sympathy with the grief of our Sovereign, we associated his name with that of Her Majesty in the building, under the designation of "The Victoria and Albert Museum." A lac of rupees has been subscribed by the people of this Presidency to the project, and Government has contributed an equal sum, and the whole of this money is available for the Museum. When completed, the Committee feel assured it will be found worthy of the interests it is meant to promote, of the occasion which called it into existence and which it is intended to commemorate, and of the loyal devotion of the people of Western India to the person and rule of Her Majesty. The whole funds are available for the Museum, owing to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India having undertaken the charge of forming and maintaining their new garden, to be called henceforth the Victoria Gardens. The Museum and Gardens have thus, as regards contiguity, become definitively united, although the Managing Committees are unconnected with each other. The functions of the Museum Committee indeed cease, according to present arrangements, on their handing over the Museum complete to Government; but should it please Government to perpetuate the Museum Committee on the footing of the present Committee of the Government Central

Museum, their amalgamation with the Agri-Horticultural Society may again be felt desirable by both Committees, and under precise and comprehensive terms, arranged directly with Government, would prove beneficial to the public.

It is impossible to over-estimate the advantages of the connection of the Museum and Gardens in this neighbourhood, and we trust they will outweigh any disappointment that may have arisen from the Committee having failed in obtaining a site for the former on the Esplanade. In consideration of these advantages, and of the possibility of the Committee being dissolved on the completion of the building, I trust I may be pardoned, in expressing on their behalf the hope that the greatest care may always be taken in filling the Curatorship. The duties of that office for the present are chiefly mechanical, being to raise funds for this building, and to arrange its contents when finished according to a well-matured classification. That done the Museum must start on its higher career as a "College of Inquiry" as distinguished from a "College of Reading," and become a standard repository of all that relates to the economic productions of the East.

To this end it is essential that the Curators should be men of tried science, and capable of prosecuting original researches.

It was the Government of Sir George Clerk that contributed a lac of rupees to the Museum, and gave this splendid estate for the Victoria Gardens, and I trust the public gratitude for these great boons may find fitting expression in placing the bust of that eminent statesman by that of the revered Mounstuart Elphinstone in the Museum. I must, on the part of the Committee, also express our thanks to the public for the manner in which they have enabled us to carry out their loyal wishes. No subscription has been so spontaneous and so wide in its sources as that for the Victoria and Albert Museum. Our best thanks are also due to the Press for their constant assistance and support.

As President of the Committee etiquette prevents my thanking the Joint Secretaries on this occasion, but I cannot help expressing my admiration of the public spirit and self-denying zeal displayed by my distinguished countryman Dr. Bhau Daji, and by my learned and accomplished friend Dr. Birdwood, in this as in all useful and philanthropic schemes.

The architect of this building is Mr. William Tracey, and his designs are in the Italian style.

Your Excellency,—It has been a long and often weary travel to-day, but looking back on it from this ground it seems as nothing, and we hopefully look forward to the future. May the blessing of Almighty God be on our work, that it may be useful in itself, and a spur to other works of usefulness! It is a sin to turn a beggar away when relief is by you, and it is a sin for a great and wealthy city like Bombay not to be continually engaged in good works. Owing to the ignorance still prevailing, it is true that in India subscriptions generally weigh unequally on the few, but after all what is this voluntary taxation compared with their position and means? Our efforts, therefore, must not cease with the establishment of the Museum and Gardens, but must extend to every object of utility, and so take advantage of your Excellency's government, that before its close Bombay may be worthy of being formally, as it is by natural opportunity, the Capital of British India.

It remains for me, your Excellency, to request, in the name of the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee, the distinguished favour of your now laying "THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM."

Sir Bartle Frere replied :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure the task you have assigned to me, and I trust that the building now commenced will, when completed, be worthy in all respects of this vast and growing city. We have listened with great interest to what you have told us of the history of this institution, of its early difficulties, of the liberal and energetic support it received not only from the native gentlemenaround you, who have furnished the means of erecting it, but from my predecessors in this Government, Lord Elphinstone and Sir George Clerk, and many among us have felt peculiar pleasure in the justice you have done to the claims on our gratitude of one of our fellow-citizens, to whom Bombay owes so much, I mean the late Dr. GEORGE BUIST.

You have, Sir, also, I feel sure, expressed the general feeling of all who are aware of the nature of the difficulties to be overcome in what you have said of our obligations to the Joint Secretaries.

I believe I rightly interpret the wishes of your Committee and Dr. Birdwood's excellent colleague Dr. Bhau Daji, in particularly specifying Dr. Birdwood, whose laborious exertions, so long continued, so unselfishly and energetically rendered, are now, we may hope, destined to be crowned with success.

This building will, I trust, be a fitting monument of the greatest event in the recent history of British India.

Here in Bombay, where the E. I. Company had ruled for two centuries, we, who were formerly subjects and servants of that Company, may be allowed to look back with not unnatural pride to the day on which it was announced to all India that the empire built up by that marvellous corporation had reached such imperial dimensions, that it was no longer possible for our sovereign to rule over it with delegated authority.

It was in truth an historical era which deserved commemoration, and you wisely resolved, as you stood around the late Lord Elphinstone when he proclaimed that Her Majesty had assumed the direct sovereignty of India, that such an event should not remain without an enduring and visible monument.

But this building will mark, not only an era in the history of empires; it will be a record of one of the greatest boons which England could have conferred on India, when, in the memorable and gracious words of Her Majesty's Proclamation, Her Majesty declared not only her assumption of the powers of sovereignty, but her sense of its responsibilities, and Her determination by the blessing of Almighty God to exercise those powers for the good of India. You have also resolved that this building should stand as a monument of the loyal love and personal affection you bear to Her Majesty. It would be neither becoming nor necessary that I should attempt to recapitulate the many claims which you thereby recognise to your loyal attachment and admiration in the first sovereign who has since the dawn of history ruled over all India, the first oriental sovereign who has ever addressed her subjects in such words as those with which Her Majesty's Proclamation concluded. The words are, I am sure, engraven on your hearts, but I cannot forbear once more quoting them as embodying the feeling to which your present undertaking is a fitting response. Her Majesty declares, "when, by

the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment, our security; and in their gratitude, our best reward. And may the God of all power grant Us, and to those in authority under Us, strength to carry out those Our wishes for the good of Our people!"

I think you have judged rightly in believing that Her Majesty would accept with the greatest pleasure this proof of your loyalty and devotion if you connected with it the name of the late lamented Prince Consort, a name which will not only be ever associated with all the glories and splendours of Her Majesty's reign, but with every private and personal virtue which claims our admiration and respect, and which has enthroned Her Majesty in the hearts of so many millions of her most distant subjects.

For such a purpose there is, I think, a peculiar fitness in the form of the memorial you have chosen. Among the many marked and enduring characteristics of this reign none is likely to live longer or bear more valuable fruit than the principle first practically recognised and acted on under Queen Victoria, of the duty of promoting by every means the education and enlightenment of her Indian subjects, and no name will go down to posterity more intimately connected with this particular form of education than that of Prince Albert.

For, let us remember, this Museum is designed to be no mere collection of rarities and curiosities at which crowds may gaze in vacant and resultless astonishment; you have purposed that it shall be a great engine of education. In the words you have so aptly quoted from the Great Law-giver of scientific investigation, a "College of Inquiry" as distinguished from a "College of Reading."

Here, as in a microcosm, you will collect specimens of whatever in Art or Nature ministers to man's wants or occupies man's thoughts. The student will here read not through the imperfect medium of language or in books, but in the very products themselves visibly placed before him, the history, as far as human eye can trace it, of each wondrous process and product of Nature. He will trace, step by step, how the intellect of man, in various ages and in various

countries, has turned those processes and products to human use, and how Art has striven to impart to the result of her labours somewhat of that divine image, of those more than human characteristics of beauty, variety, perfection, and adaptation for which the rudest of mankind ever yearn, and which the most civilised never fully attain to.

It seems to me a happy resolve that you have placed this building close to the Gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The student in the Museum will thus find himself ever in the presence of living Nature in her richest and most varied forms.

Such an association must be favourable not only in supplying the materials of study, but in inducing the frame of mind in which the inquirer is most likely to reach the truth.

The narrow dogmatism and self-sufficient pride which more than anything else are obstacles to the perception of truth, must stand rebuked in view of the multiform power and beauty of nature, as seen in the vegetation of a tropical garden, and man, who in the midst of the crowded city has some excuse for fancying himself absolute Lord of the Creation, will here feel that he can only command nature by understanding and obeying her laws.

Sir, there is one sentence in your address so striking in its truth that I trust it will come to have proverbial significance, and be remembered, repeated, and acted on, long after this ceremony shall have been forgotten. You truly observed "It is a sin for a great and wealthy city like Bombay not to be continually engaged in good works." I cannot doubt, Sir, but a blessing will attend those who work in this spirit.

We have, in what we see around us, living proof that this feeling is no vain form of words, but a vital principle, inciting those among the inhabitants of this island whom Providence has blessed with ample means to use those means for the good of their fellow-men.

These things encourage us to hope that this building will long stand, not only as a monument of a great event of historical interest, testimony of your loyal devotion to your Sovereign, and of your affectionate sense of what you owe to Her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort, but that it will show those who come after us that you took for your motto the words which the Prince directed should be inscribed on the last great educational building with which his

name is connected in England—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will towards all men."

At the conclusion of this speech, His Excellency, followed by the Committee, proceeded to lay the chief corner-stone of the building. A large copper box was placed under the stone; in which were placed a set of current coins, copies of the daily newspapers of the morning, and of the weekly papers of the last date of publication, and of the proceedings of the public meeting of December 15th, 1858, at which the Museum was proposed, together with a roll of the President and Members of the Committee, and a copy of the Queen's Proclamation given by Sir Bartle Frere.

On the lid of the box was the following inscription:—

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1862,
IN THE 25TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Queen Victoria,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T.G., G.C.B., K.S.I.,
BEING VICEROY AND GOVERNOUR GENERAL OF INDIA,
His Excellency SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B.,
GOVERNOUR OF BOMBAY,
LAID THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE OF THE
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,
TO BE ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR LOYAL AFFECTION, AND IN MEMORY OF THE ASSUMPTION BY HER MAJESTY OF THE DIRECT SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIA, PROCLAIMED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1858.

The Honorable JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
President of the Museum and Garden Committee.

BHAU DAJI, Esq., G.G.M.C. ....
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M. D. } Honorary Joint Secretaries.

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WILLIAM TRACEY, Esq.,
Architect.

The stone having been slowly lowered down into its resting-place, His Excellency, after trying it with the plumb line, declared it duly laid, and the band struck up "God save the Queen."

The Stone bears the following inscription :—

THIS

THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE

OF THE

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

WAS LAID ON THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1862,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B.,

GOVERNOUR OF BOMBAY.

The Honorable Juggonnath Sunkersett then, as President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, with the other Office-bearers of the Society, conducted Lady Frere through their new gardens.

Here, at the end of the grand promenade, under a date grove, the children of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls Schools were gathered together under the direction of Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlik, the Secretary, and Dr. Bhau Daji, the President of the Society.

Lady Frere having seated herself amongst the girls, Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett made the following address :—

LADY FRERE,—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India was established in 1830 under the patronage of Sir Sydney Beckwith, K.C.B., Mr. Newnham being the first President, and the first Secretaries, Mr. Vaupell and the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who with his brother the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee has always taken the greatest interest in the Garden. In those days Mr. JOHN GRAHAM was Postmaster of Bombay, and Mr. Law, Collector of Tanna. In 1835 the Society purchased the Sewree Garden, which was laid out by Colonel Dickinson and Dr. Heddle, assisted by an European gardener, Mr. McCulloch, previously in the employment of Mahomet Ali, and through whom a large interchange of plants took place between Western India and Egypt.

It was not, however, until 1842 that the Garden was properly

established, when Dr. BUIST and Dr. Giraud were appointed Joint Secretaries. The former carried out the general arrangements of the Gardens as they continued to the end, and the latter thoroughly organised the Botanical Department.

The Sewree Garden, however, proved too far from Bombay to subserve the purposes for which it was designed, and when the Victoria Museum and Gardens were first proposed, Government offered the Society this estate on the condition of their amalgamating with the Museum Committee for the purpose of forming the Victoria Gardens.

This estate was formally made over to us by the Government Resolution No. 2512, of 21st May 1861, which empowered us also to part with certain portions in order to buy up certain properties running into the Society's estate. These exchanges proved hard to effect, and it was not until last May that the Society entered on possession of the Garden within its present boundaries. We then commenced the transference of plants from Sewree; and in the last week of July last, the laying out and planting of the Garden was fairly commenced according to plans prepared by Mr. William Tracey, who most generously volunteered his services for the purpose, being assisted by Mr. Terry, Superintendent of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts. The Garden is already a handsome promenade; after next rains it will put on the appearance of a Garden, and if we can at once introduce the Vehar water, in three years its beauty will be perfect. The Society have not, therefore, I would fain hope, been premature in asking your Ladyship to declare the Garden open; and in their name I now respectfully solicit the favour of your doing so under the name of "The Victoria Gardens" of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Lady FRERE replied—

MR. PRESIDENT,—I have much pleasure in acceding to your request, and declaring the Victoria Gardens opened. I trust they may long continue a monument of the taste and munificence of the leading merchants of Bombay, and a source of pure and rational enjoyments to its inhabitants. I hope that many of my friends amongst the young native ladies around me will realise the pleasure

which English ladies find in their gardens, and which no lady in her dominions enjoys more than Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose name these Gardens will in future bear.

The assembly then broke up and dispersed through the Garden, the Governor's band playing a selection of operatic pieces.

After the proceedings of the day were closed, a collection was started for a bust of Sir George Clerk, also for a Greek temple, in Porebunder stone, to be erected in commemoration of the opening of the Garden, and in which a marble bust of Lady Frere will be placed. Rs. 7,000 were also subscribed for the general purposes of the Gardens.

APPENDIX C.

List of Donations to the Government Central Museum for 18 *months, ending the* 31*st December* 1863.

Specimens from North Canara, and Fibres. By Doctor Birdwood.
Specimens of Woods from Callian. By N. A. Dalzell, Esq., M.A.
Plumbago, Ceylon. By the Honorable Mr. Frere.
Botanical and other specimens from Canara. By Lady Frere.
One set of Koftgaree inlaid work articles. By His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub.
A sandalwood carved Table from Koompta. By Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.
Zanzibar dried and preserved Fishes. By Colonel R. L. Playfair.
By His Highness the Rao of Cutch :—
1 Matchlock of Arabian pattern, complete.
1 ditto Kutch ditto.
1 Box made of Stone from the Hubba Hill, set in silver.
1 Model in Silver of a Mahomedan Tomb.
1 Carved Box of Ebony.
1 Model of a Hindoo Temple of Shiva of Sandalwood.
1 Model of a Burmese Chalsee or platform.
1 Trowser Silk.
3 Aprons.
1 Scarf lace with embroidered ends.
1 Bag.
Figures of Plaster of Paris, and specimens of Grain, fibres, woods, &c., from the Russian Exhibition. By G. W. Terry, Esq.
Black Coral, and Agra Soapstone carved work. By W. Walker, Esq.
A very large Snake-skin from Siam. By Captain Winckler.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX D.

LAHORE EXHIBITION OF 1863.

Statement showing the Sums expended in the Purchase of Articles, &c.

	Amount Expended.	Total.
Amount sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of the articles	.....	5,000 0 0
For Bombay Blackwood carved furniture.....	700 0 0	
For Sandalwood carved and inlaid works.....	729 0 0	
For Cambay Agate and Stones	854 0 0	
For Sawunt Warree Toys, &c.....	100 0 0	
For Canara Sandalwood carved work	150 0 0	
For Gokak Toys, including packing charges	109 10 11	
For Poona articles	26 0 0	
For Ahmedabad Kincobs, with packing charges ..	485 13 9	
For Broach Cotton Cloths and Surat Silk Cloths, with packing charges.....	654 6 0	
For Tanna Silk cloths	147 0 0	
For Dharwar cotton Piece Goods, with packing charges	328 14 6	
		4,284 13 2
Balance for dealwood boxes, packing charges, steamer's freight, &c. &c:	.....	715 2 10

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX E.

To the ACTING REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Government Central Museum,
Town Hall, the 14th September 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 72, of the 5th September 1863, I have the honour to submit the following remarks, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University on the subject of the endowment of a Chair of Economic Science.

2. The Government Central Museum is for the present accommodated in the Council Room in the Town Hall, but in 1860 a Committee undertook to build the Victoria Museum for it, and when that building is completed it will be handed over to Government for their collection, on the sole condition that the name "Government Central Museum" be changed to "Victoria Museum."

3. The Victoria Museum Committee will then cease to exist as a body appointed by the public, but I trust that Government may appoint the members of this Committee a permanent Committee of the Victoria Museum, when that building is handed over to their charge.

4. The Museum will thus be in charge of a Curator (or Professor) directly subject to Government, and he will be supported by a consultative committee of public-spirited citizens.

5. Thus will my object of making the Museum a College of Inquiry be best made to succeed. Without strict Government supervision there will be mismanagement, without the popular element there will be little to manage, and the popular element will be unmanageable unless the Curator (or Professor) is directly subject to Government.

6. I would not willingly allow of any modification of this plan of management, and would resist, I trust, the most seductive endowment that in any kind or degree might affect it.

7. But it has been a great anxiety with me to enhance my appointment by getting it well endowed, and the more so as I could not ask for its endowment myself. Others, however, interested equally with myself in founding a College of Inquiry in Bombay, and with the very intention of giving effect to my wishes, have recommended the endowment of my appointment, and hence I may believe the present offer.

8. But instead of the offer being made direct to Government, or to the Committee of the Victoria Museum, it has been made to the University.

9. There is a great advantage in the professorship being in the gift of the University, for the best man that can be had for it is sure to be selected by the Syndicate, constituted, as it always will be, of men of high character and ability.

10. But a university is not an academy. A university is interested in education, not in original research, and I am apprehensive that the University will try to make use of the Professor of Economic Science as a teacher. Unless that is guarded against, the Professorship cannot be attached to the Curatorship of the Victoria Museum, for the Museum is intended to be a College of Inquiry as distinguished from and opposed to a College of Reading.

11. But it will probably be the wish of the University to make the Professorship one of original research in economic science, and to attach it in perpetuity to the Curatorship of the Victoria (Government Central) Museum.

12. How, then, to give practical effect to the wishes of the University? How to appropriate this endowment to my office without affecting the organisation of the Victoria Museum?—is the only question.

13. As the endowment has come into the hands of the University, I would not for a moment suggest that it should be made over to Government, or to the Victoria Museum Committee. No Fellow of the University would, I hope, support such a proposition.

14. On the other hand, I cannot suggest either that the Museum should be placed under the University. If this is proposed

by the University, and the proposition is sanctioned by Government, I am prepared to accept the position. The Curator will still be directly subject to Government, and will communicate directly with Government. I am simply possessed by a feeling against such an arrangement. There never could have been a museum had any body of men intervened between those interested in it, and the Government, and the public, and the idea of any body of men now interposing to take any charge of it, is as harsh to me as that of guardians and stepmothers is to mankind generally. If the Museum were to be more than nominally subject to the University, I should object to the proposition on principle also. Until it is successfully and firmly settled, there must be no approach to anything like "constitutional" management. The Committee, I have mentioned, is a consultative committee. It votes the supplies, but has no real veto.

15. Therefore I can only suggest a compromise. The Syndicate might always nominate the Curator or Professor, and Government sanction his appointment. There can be no objection to this because it is a compromise, for it is already a compromise on the part of the University to hold the patronage of an academy chair. The Vice-Chancellor at the last meeting of the Senate objected to subjects involving original research being set for certain prizes, on the very ground that a university was distinct from an academy.

16. In practice the compromise would be found harmonious, whether the University have the patronage of the appointment, or the Government only. They will be most deliberate in filling it up. They will advertise it in England, and they will request such men as Lyon Playfair and Sir David Brewster to recommend candidates. If the patronage is held jointly by the University and the Government, they can never differ as to the successful candidate, and the sanction of Government will be simply formal.

17. I am most anxious to secure Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's endowment. As my appointment is at present paid, it is impossible, without independent means, to hold it. Including military pay, its emoluments are Rs. 488-10-0 clear. It is impossible for a married man to live in Bombay, as a gentleman, under Rs. 1,000 a month. My successor should get that much at least, but emphatically not by

taking a second appointment, unless, perhaps, one closely allied to his own, as a professorship of botany or chemistry in one of the Presidency colleges. The great hindrance to science here has been that scientific appointments have in the rise of prices become so ill-paid that the incumbents are forced to take other appointments, and thus their whole time is occupied in routine which might have proved precious to science. Any leisure that the Curator of the Victoria Museum may have must be employed in cultivating the acquaintance of native gentlemen. European gentlemen of cultivation who mix in native society acquire an immense influence in it for the advancement of unselfish objects. Any money expended in properly paying them is in this way sure to be returned a hundred-fold. The fact is that the wealth of Bombay has never yet been really reached for public purposes. The men interested in colleges, university buildings, museums, libraries, gardens, have been few and of narrow means, and a narrow circle is all they could command. But how remarkably, judging simply by a money scale, have they not influenced it? Yet these forty or fifty enlightened and noble-spirited Setts are to the masses madmen. "He has mixed with the *Sahibs*, and has become mad," is the comment of the Green and the Bazaar when it becomes known that AB or CD has given his thousands or tens of thousands for a prize or a scholarship. It was expressly to accustom the masses to give, that my friend Bhau Daji and myself laboriously appealed to them on behalf of the Victoria Museum and refused private overtures. But we had to bait our language; to plead not for "a Museum," but for the "Hall of Wonder," and the "Garden of Delights." But the money result is the least part of the influence exerted by English gentlemen of cultivation on their native friends. Those acquainted with the best native society know that it is intended for far higher things. In fact, some of its best members are reacting on their English teachers; at least my ideas on various subjects and way in life have been more influenced by natives than by any Englishman I have known. But this is a topic on which I must not trust myself in this letter, and I have merely suggested it with reference to its main object.

18. For Rs. 1,000 a month (Government Rs. 500, endowment Rs. 300, free house Rs. 200,) first class men of science will be obtained,

young men, but who have already shown marked capacity, and who will come out here not to make a fortune, but to work for five or ten years for the reputation industry must secure able men in such an office as I contemplate. Thus at a cheap rate a quick succession of first class men will be obtained in ever varying fields of science, and I believe a new leaf in the material prosperity of India will have been turned.

19. I would have a rotation of practical experts in geology, botany, meteorology, chemistry, zoology, and each expert should give his whole energy to his speciality. I would have no stipulation for lectures; my only stipulation would be that so soon as it became plain that the incumbent was not advancing science, that he should quit his appointment.

20. Thus my great object of making the Museum directly promote original research in the geology, botany, and natural history generally of Western India, and with the special object of aiding in the economic progress of the country, will be subserved.

21. If this object and the government of the Museum are not affected by the acceptance of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's endowment, I shall be most grateful for it on behalf of my appointment.

22. But above all things, the Victoria and Albert Museum when made over to Government must be kept up as a COLLEGE OF INQUIRY as distinguished from a COLLEGE of READING.

23. In conclusion, I have to express my warmest thanks to the Syndicate for their kind consideration in referring this subject for my report. I have considered it due to them to express myself on it with perfect unreserve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum.

REPORT

OF THE

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the Year 1863.

Agri-Horticultural Society's Office,
Town Hall, Bombay, 1st January 1864.

To the Honorable the PRESIDENT and the MEMBERS of the
AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.

Members.

GENTLEMEN,—During the year 1863, 52 members were elected, 3 resigned, and 5 became non-paying on retirement from the country, leaving a total of 135 paying members at this date against 91 paying members on the 1st January 1863. (See Appendix A.)

Finance.

		Rs.	a.	p.
2.	The receipts for the year were	50,037	9	2
	The expenditure	24,537	15	6
	Leaving a balance of .....Rs.	25,499	9	8

3. On examining the balance-sheet (Appendix B) it will be seen that of the above receipts Rupees 17,000 were received from Mr. David Sassoon to build a Clock-tower; and that Rupees 4,002 (of which Rupees 1,008-3-9 have already been expended) were collected by public subscription on account of the memorial building of the opening of the Garden on the 19th day of November 1862. Rupees 19,993-12-3, therefore, must be deducted from the gross balance shown in Appendix B in order to get at the available balance, viz. Rupees 5,505-13-5.

4. This is nearly five times above the balance shown by the Society in previous years. Also, there remain at this date outstanding subscriptions to the Garden amounting to Rupees 3,375, and a donation of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness Khunderao, Guicowar, K.S.I.; but the whole of this outstanding sum of Rupees 8,375 will be required for the completion of the works now going on in the garden, and as I cannot estimate the normal expenditure of the Society for the future at less than Rupees 12,000 a year, the available balance at this date is not more than it is pleasant to have always on hand.

In my own opinion, however, the real balance of every well-conducted scientific or philanthropic society is the public wealth.

5. The receipts for Europe seeds are Rs. 3,215-8-2 against Rs 3,071-6-9 in the previous year. In 1862 the receipts amounted to only Rs. 229-15-0. We seem, therefore, to have reached the limit of demand. The truth is that although we supply seeds at nearly the Europe rates, transit is so costly and uncertain beyond the Presidency that our market is restricted to it.

6. It occurred to me during the year that the halt in the demand might be owing to failure in the seeds supplied, especially as one or two complaints were made to me by purchasers; accordingly a circular was issued to all purchasers requesting them to report on the seeds supplied to them by us during the past year. Of all our constituents only five reported against the seeds:—

The first reported them "indifferent."
The second "failed, with the exception of the best."
The third "only a few turned out well."
The fourth "bad."
The fifth "not good."

On these failures I shall remark below, under the head of Import and Export of Plants and Seeds. Here it is only necessary to point out that the halt in the demand could not be caused by any inferiority in the seeds supplied by us, as by all other purchasers they were reported as "very good," "exceedingly good," "most satisfactory," "all turned out well," &c. &c.

7. I regret to report that seven purchasers, owing us in the aggregate nearly Rupees 400, have perseveringly neglected to pay the Society. As we do not make a profit on seeds, this sum represents a dead loss to the Society. Of course, we cannot work at a loss, and to make up the 400 Rupees which these seven purchasers of seeds have hitherto refused to pay, we must raise the price to all our purchasers for the future. We must make our best purchasers, the ready payers, pay the just debts of these defaulters.

8. The receipts from membership were Rupees 1,789 against Rupees 1,039 in 1862.

9. The receipts from sale of Garden produce were Rupees 2,093-6-0 against Rupees 1,714-15-5 in 1862.

Donations.

10. The greatest donation of the year to the Society was the free gift of Vehar water to the Gardens by the Municipal Commissioners. It is impossible to render in words any acknowledgment of this great benefit. It is this delicious water which is making a wilderness blossom as the rose, and but for its free gift the newly formed Garden would have been levelled during the heats of last April and May as flat and bare as a table.

11. During the last year also Mr. David Sassoon, the venerable head of the Jewish community, presented the Society with Rupees 17,000 for an illuminated Clock-tower, to be placed at the entrance of the Garden. It is designed in the Palladian style, and has already been commenced on an estimate of Rupees 21,000. Its height will be 67 feet from the ground to the highest point of the roof; the area of the base 144 square feet. The material used in the construction of the tower is to be Porebunder stone, the plinths only to be of blue stone. Panels of encaustic tiles of brilliant and effective colours and variegated patterns will be introduced in various parts of the building, and some of the balusters, finials, &c., will be constructed of terra-cotta. The illuminated clock faces, of which there are four, will be 42 feet from the ground and four feet in diameter, and will be of a highly ornamental character, due provision being made for the introduction of gas. The architects are Messrs. Scott and McLelland.

12. Rupees 4,002 were also subscribed for a memorial building of the opening of the Gardens by Lady Frere on the 19th of November 1862. This is a small circular canopy taking the general form of a Greco-Roman monopteral temple. It is intended to act as a protection to a marble bust of Lady Frere, by Noble. The design, by Mr. Tracey, is sufficiently simple, consisting of a continuous circular plinth, carrying Corinthian columns, with their appropriate entablature. The covering is intended to be a masonry dome, terminating in a carved finial. The actual design is more in the Roman than the Greek style, but a good deal of Greek detail will be introduced. It is intended to introduce ornamental paving, and to decorate the interior of the dome with colour and gold. (See

Appendix C). Rupees 14,880 were also subscribed by the people of Bombay for the general improvement of the Gardens. Of this Rupees 11,505 have been received. (See Appendix C.)

13. His Highness Khunderao, Guicowar, also subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Garden, which will be received at an early date. His Highness has also ordered a statue of Her Majesty the Queen to be placed before the Parell Roadside in front of the Museum. In His Highness' communication to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., on the subject, His Highness expressed his wish that "Her Majesty be represented seated on a throne, with all the insignia of royalty, under a canopy, and that on each of the four sides of the pedestal there should be an inscription, in as many languages, to the following effect :—

"Victoria R.

DEDICATED BY

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA KHUNDERAO, GUICOWAR,

SENA KHAS-KHEYL, SHUMSHER BAHADOOR,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

1864."

14. Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck has also placed Rupees 30,000 at the Society's disposal for the purpose of erecting a Fountain, to be called "the Frere Fountain," in the centre of the octagon in the Garden.

15. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has ordered four Drinking Fountains for the Garden. He also presented me with Rupees 4,000 for a fountain to be placed before the Parell Roadside front of the Garden, but on that site being fixed for the Queen's Statue, I begged him to withdraw his donation.

16. The following gentlemen each presented one or more painted teakwood Benches to the Garden :—

The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai	3	Benches.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.	1	„
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	2	„
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	1	„

Shapurjee Dorabjee, Esq.	2	Benches.
David Sassoon, Esq.	4	„
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.	1	„
A. D. Sassoon, Esq.	1	„
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.	2	„
Gooljee Baetram, Esq.	2	„
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.	1	„
Culliandass Mohundass, Esq.	1	„

17. Seeds or plants were presented to the Society during the year by the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Doctor T. B. Johnstone.
Doctor George Birdwood.
Major W. W. Anderson, Rajkote.
Colonel R. L. Playfair, Aden and Zanzibar.
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq., C. S.
Colonel C. Birdwood, Malligaum.
Doctor Bhau Daji.
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Mr. Apothecary Anderson.
The Honorable H. Newton.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
J. W. Tyreman, Esq., Liverpool.
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Doctor A. H. Leith.
J. W. Robertson, Esq., Rutnagherry.
Doctor T. Anderson, Calcutta.
Major Schneider, Sawunt Warree.
The Rev. F. Gell, Khandalla.
The Honorable Swinburne Ward, Governor of Mahi, in the Seychelles.
W. G. McIvor, Esq., Ootacamund.
N. A. Dalzell, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Doctor F. Broughton.
Major Murray.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.
The Rev. M. Dickenson, Nassick.
Ross R. Homfrey, Esq., Perth, West Australia.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honorable Mr. Frere.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Doctor C. G. Wiehe.
Mrs. Hart.
Mrs. Colonel Hough.

Mrs. Tyreman's valuable donation of plants will be again mentioned under the head of " Import and Export of Plants and Seeds."

Desiderata.

18. I hope that during the year just begun a fountain may be presented to be placed before the Garden side front of the Museum, and also two entrance gates to the Garden on the Parell Road.

Export and Import of Plants and Seeds.

19. During the year we exported a large mumber of Plants *gratis* to Bagdad, for the Pacha.

To Cairo, for His Highness Prince Halim Pacha.
To Zanzibar, for Colonel Playfair.
To Liverpool, for the Royal Botanical Garden.

For Lists—*See* Appendix D.

20. Foreign plants and seeds were imported *gratis* from Mrs. Tyreman, Liverpool, Colonel Playfair, Zanzibar (*See* Appendix E). Donations of lesser interest were acknowledged in paragraph 71.

Sale of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

21. The vegetable and flower seeds we import for sale are purchased by us from James Veitch, Junior, Royal Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. I have always found them in first-rate condition on arrival, and, as stated above, the reports on them from our

constituents are highly favourable, only five complainants having been found out of the whole body of the Society's constituents.

22. When it is considered that these seeds are raised in England, and that a temperature of 95° Fah. destroys the vitality of a large number of species of seeds, purchasers must expect to be occasionally disappointed. It is marvellous that one-quarter even should succeed. But the natural risks of failure are increased tenfold by the neglect and ignorance of the purchasers in sowing them. To insure success as far as possible, I would refer the readers of this Report to the Rules of the Victoria Gardens for seed-sowing, given in Appendix L, paragraph 41.

23. As for flower seeds the disappointment with them is greater, as the favourites amongst European purchasers are delicate annuals, which, in the great majority of cases, can never be expected to flourish here. From my Bombay experience I would recommend the following only to be tried :—

Hardy.

Gomphrena globosa, purple and white.
Petunia, sps., white, red, purple.
Coreopsis tinctoria, yellow and brown.
Cape geranium, red.
Chrysanthemum indicum, yellow and white.
Zinnia elegans, yellow, orange, red, white, pink.
French Marigold, yellow and red.
Lophospermum scandens.
Celosia, sps., red and yellow.
Cleome speciosissima, light purple.
Balsams, red, white, purple.
Achimenes, blue, red.
Salvia splendens, scarlet.
Pentas carnea, lilac.
Gaillardia bicolor, red and yellow.
Tithonia tagetifolia, yellow.
Pinks.
Browallia elata, blue.
Salvia coccinea.

Delicate.

Portulaca, sps.	Heartsease.
Cuphea, sps.	Dahlia.
Verbenas.	Wall-flower.
Common Marigold.	Holly-hock.
Snap Dragon.	Phlox.
Daisy.	Cobœa scandens.
Forget-me-not.	German Asters.
Lobelia, sps., blue.	Sweet William.
Dandelion.	Mignonette.
Stock.	Mixed sweet Peas.
Cineraria.	Heliotrope.
Violet.	

Precarious.

China Aster.	Larkspur.
Calceolaria.	Centaurea cyanus.
Salvia patens.	Helichrysum bicolor.

Establishment of Mount Property.

24. By the Government Resolution No. 2512, of May 27th 1861, Government made over lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of the Mount Estate to the Society, with power to sell or exchange 19,000 square yards of the same.

25. The Society sold lots 14 and 15 and half of 13, and with the proceeds, plus the proceeds of 6,000 square yards of Newlands sold by anticipation to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, purchased Newlands from Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.

26. Subsequently they exchanged, with the permission of Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 110, of January 16th 1862, General Department,) lots 18 and 19 for half the same number of square yards of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's Sindulparah property.

27. The north Mount Road was then made over to our charge by the Municipality (*vide* the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 1306, dated May 6th 1862).

28. Meanwhile Government (*vide* their Resolution No. 488, dated 22nd March 1862, General Department,) offered lots 16 and 17 of the Mount Estate to the Victoria Museum Committee as a building site. The Committee accepted the lots, but disapproved of the site ; they, with the permission of Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1769, of May 2nd 1862, Revenue Department,) gave the said lots to us in exchange for the permission to build their Museum on the Society's lot No. 1 by the side of the Parell road.

29. The Society, after these exchanges, having had practical experience of an outsider holding 6,000 square yards of Newlands, and having from the first desired to have the whole garden frontage on the Parell road, gave Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama 6,000 square yards from their lot No. 17 (behind the Parell Road tank) for his portion of Newlands, and the balance of the Society's lots 16 and 17, viz. 8917 square yards, they also exchanged (as intimated to Government in their letter No. 230, of June 20th 1863,) for an equal number of square yards taken from Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's lots 18 and 19, and his Sindulparah property measured straight from the east, westwards almost in a line with the Parell Roadside front of the Victoria Museum.

30. Finally, by the Government Resolution No. 3989, dated the 11th November 1863, all that remained to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama of his lots 18, and 19 and his Sindulparah property (square yards 10,000 more or less), was exchanged by Government in our favour for an equal area given to Mr. Bomanjee at Tank Bunder.

31. The Society's Estate as thus established consists as follows :—

Lot	No.	1	.....	7,435	square yards.
,,	,,	2	.....	9,681	,, ,,
,,	,,	3	.....	9,089	,, ,,
,,	,,	4	.....	8,796	,, ,,
,,	,,	5	.....	9,065	,, ,,
,,	,,	6	.....	12,463	,, ,,
,,	,,	7	.....	11,688	,, ,,

Lot No. 12	.....	11,300 square yards.
„ „ 11	.....	10,555 „ „
„ „ 9	.....	8,051 „ „
„ „ 13 (half)	....	4,790 „ „
„ „ 18	.....	4,689 „ „
„ „ 19	.....	4,917 „ „
„ „ 20	.....	9,523 „ „
„ „ 21	.....	8,670 „ „
Newlands	.....	18,436 „ „
Sindulparah	.....	13,832 „ „
Mount Road	.....	5,886 „ „
	A Total of	168,866 square yards.

32. The tank on the Parell Road also is in the Society's charge. (Appendix F, Map.)

Laying out of the Victoria Gardens.

33. The garden roads (two miles and a half) were all laid out in 1862. During the past year they were covered with the calcarious sand of Mahim woods, called *Gadha*. We also commenced binding them with large squared stones (kankees), and one-half of the roads have already been so bound to the extent of 26,118 running feet.

34. The entrance to the Gardens from the Parell Road was also begun and completed during the year. Opposite the fore front of the Museum it expands into a broad *plâce*, continuous with the avenue of the Garden, capable of standing 75 carriages. It then gives off from each side a curved branch to the Parell Road, enclosing between them a heart-shaped plot (of 249 feet in its greatest diameter) in which the Sassoon Clock-tower is being built, surrounded by a palm group, copied from that of Peradenia.

35. For making this entrance 63,915 cubic feet of earth were laid down, and on that 35,786 cubic feet of metal and *Gadha*.

36. At the head of the Garden also an exotic border was laid out, 356 feet long, and 39 feet broad.

37. Before the Garden side front of the Museum a bed for naturalised plants was also laid out. It is 275 feet long and 137 broad, and 20,304 cubic feet of red earth were used in forming it.

38. There are no other borders or roads to be made in the Garden now, and all the avenues being planted I had hoped to make this report a sort of guide to the Garden, like the Kew Garden Guide. As, however, the season from October 1863 to June 1864 is the first I have had for trying the effect of different annuals in the borders, all I have done with them has as yet proved but experimental.

39. During the coming monsoon, however, I shall be able to prepare a Guide Book.

40. The same season will also be given to the preparation of zinc labels for all the plants in the Garden; and I hope that it will be complete in all its arrangements as a pleasure and scientific garden by the 1st of November 1864.

41. As an instalment of the essential parts of a guide, however, I add in—

Appendix G—List of Plants in the Exotic shed;
In H—List of Plants in the Naturalised border;
In I—List of Plants in the Exotic border;
In K—List of Plants in the General Nursery;
In L—I give the Garden Rules, which have now been twelve months in use, and found to answer.

Sale of Kirkee Garden.

42. After mature discussion Kirkee Garden was sold to Government last April for Rupees 5,000, on the condition that we could repurchase it for the same sum at any time. We could have got 15,000 for it from private parties, and a lakh later in the year, but it was thought that we owed something to Government for the Mount Estate, and we determined to sell to them on their own terms.

Botanic Library.

43. The Hewrah Library I reported to have been made over to the Society last year was found to contain several works (the

plums of the collection) the private property of Doctor Gibson and Mr. Dalzell. These have been returned to their owners, and the books now with us are shown in Appendix M.

Sent to Karwar.

44. By the Government Resolution of March 20th 1863, I was ordered to Sudashewghur to select a site for a Station Garden there, and to arrange for its immediate establishment. I accordingly left Bombay on the 14th of the same month, and selected a charming site at Karwar of about 13 acres between Beitcul and the open sea. I also suggested arrangements in my letter of March 23rd for laying it out before the last monsoon. These were approved of by the Government Resolution No. 984, of July 3rd 1863, General Department. I have not yet heard what has been done to give effect to the Resolution.

Import of Cinchonas.

45. By the Government Resolution No. 834, of June 2nd 1863, I was directed to superintend the importation of some cinchonas from Ootacamund to different stations in this Presidency. I recommended Mr. Falke, the Superintendent of Parell Garden, for the work, and by the Government Resolution of August 8th he was placed under our orders. He left on the setting in of the cold weather, November 13th 1863, and returned December 13th following, having completed his duty most satisfactorily. He left cases *en route* at Honore and Vingorla (for Belgaum), but all that he brought to Bombay I directed him to take at once to Mahableshwur instead of distributing them to different stations. They are there under Mr. Falke's charge, who is now remanded back to his own Department. I cannot prognosticate success, although, as far as human foresight can, all its conditions have been secured.

Office.

46. I have the pleasure to again report most favourably of our office clerk, Eshvant Krishnarao Pálekar. He shows great diligence and zeal, and marked ability in the discharge of his duties, and whatever pressure may at times be put on him, he never fails in

completing his work punctually. Although I try to work as much as possible without letter writing, he had to write 600 letters last year, the majority of which he drafted himself. His accounts are always ready for inspection, and the sale of Europe seeds is entirely under his charge. In fact, he is my "right hand." I beg therefore to recommend that his salary be raised so as to equal that of Mr. Bhasker Ramchunder, our Garden Superintendent. I need here say nothing in recommendation of the latter, as the Society raised his pay only a few months ago independently of my advice.

Increased Membership.

47. During the year instead of 100 Members, as I expected, only 44 were added to the Society. This will never do, unless we are always to be appealing to the public—that is, to about 25 Native gentlemen—for every extra work we have to undertake at the gardens. Every respectable person residing in Bombay ought to join the Society, and I think it is scarcely fair that any respectable person a permanent resident in Bombay should daily walk in the Garden without becoming a member; yet this is done. Of all the donations to the Society last year, notwithstanding all my efforts, only 25 Rupees were subscribed by the English community. I am sure, however, that every European in Bombay will join the Society when they learn that they can better assist the Society by so doing than even by occasional donations. The annual subscription is only Rupees 15. A Native gentleman the other day (Mr. Pestonjee Jehanghier), when the bill for his subscription for 1863 was sent to him, returned me Seventy Rupees instead of Fifteen, so highly does he, as a neighbour, value the Garden!

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,

Secretary to the Society.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1864.

1. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
2. The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.
3. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., F.R.G.S.
4. R. Willis, Esq. (Europe).
5. Munmohundas Davidas, Esq.
6. Colonel H. J. Barr.
7. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.
8. Surgeon H. J. Giraud, *M.D.*
9. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, *M.D.*
10. The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
11. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee, Esq.
12. The Honorable A. D. Robertson, C.S.
13. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
14. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.
15. Spencer Compton, Esq.
16. W. B. Tristram, Esq.
17. W. Hart, Esq., C. S.
18. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Esq.
19. Bháu Dáji, Esq., G.G.M.C.
20. Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.
21. The Honorable W. E. Frere, C. S., F.R.G.S.
22. J. R. Morgan, Esq., C. S.
23. B. H. Ellis, Esq., C. S.
24. The Honorable H. L. Anderson, C. S.
25. Colonel W. F. Marriott.
26. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
27. G. W. Terry, Esq.

28. Assistant Surgeon G. C. M. Birdwood, *M.D.*, Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.
29. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
30. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
31. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
32. Candas Narrondas, Esq.
33. Surgeon Major John Peet, *M.D.*, F.R.C.S.
34. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
35. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.
36. Cowasjee Jehanghirjee Readymoney, Esq.
37. Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq.
38. Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
39. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
40. H. Brooke, Esq.
41. James Gibbs, Esq., C. S. (Europe).
42. W. Loudon, Esq.
43. A. F. Bellasis, Esq., C. S. (Europe).
44. H. M. Birdwood, Esq., *M.A.*, C. S.
45. The Rev. R. F. Colvin, *M.A.* (Europe).
46. A. Faulkner, Esq.
47. Lieutenant J. D. Swiney, R. E.
48. Dr. Henry C. Brodrick.
49. G. F. Sheppard, Esq., C. S.
50. W. D'Oyly, Esq., C. S.
51. H. D. Rae, Esq.
52. Major D. L. McDougall Gleig.
53. Surgeon T. B. Johnstone, *M.D.*
54. Captain L. D'A. Dunsterville.
55. Captain W. Cadell.
56. Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dunsterville.
57. The Honorable Premabhaee Hemabhaee.
58. Francis Lloyd, Esq., C. S.
59. The Rev. F. Gell, *M.A.*
60. Dr. W. Thom.
61. George Taylor, Esq.
62. W. Tracey, Esq.
63. Captain T. M. Baumgartner.
64. Framjee Bomanjee Cama, Esq.

65. F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
66. Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Vincent.
67. George Scott, Esq., C. S.
68. Major A. H. Curtis.
69. J. A. Forbes, Esq..
70. James Blair, Esq.
71. James H. Wright, Esq. (Europe).
72. T. Diver, Esq., *M.D.*
73. The Honorable A. K. Forbes, C. S.
74. Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
75. R. W. Graham, Esq.
76. R. H. Pinhey, Esq., C. S.
77. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.
78. Shapurjee Dorabjee, Esq.
79. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esq.
80. Kurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.
81. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.
82. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.
83. Hunsraj Kurumsi, Esq.
84. Venayekrow Pandurang, Esq.
85. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
86. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, *M.A.*
87. F. King, Esq.
88. G. M. Stewart, Esq.
89. J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.
90. W. M. Coghlan, Esq., C. S.
91. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
92. A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., C.S.
93. Captain E. B. Holland, R. E.
94. Colonel H. Rivers, R. E.
95. George Foggo, Esq.
96. Captain T. Thatcher.
97. R. Haines, Esq., *M.B.*
98. The Rev. John Wilson, *D.D.*
99. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
100. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
101. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, Esq.
102. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrighur, Esq.

103. Merwanjee Manockjee Settna, Esq.
104. Jehanghir Framjee Jussawalla, Esq.
105. Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
106. E. P. Robertson, Esq., C. S.
107. Culliandas Mohundas, Esq.
108. Captain J. Woodcock.
109. Captain H. Watson.
110. David Sassoon, Esq.
111. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
112. A. D. Sassoon, Esq.
113. A. M. Gubbay, Esq.
114. The Honorable H. Newton, C. S.
115. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bunajee, Esq.
116. W. B. Fellows, Esq.
117. Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
118. Camajee Pestonjee Cama, Esq.
119. Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq.
120. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq.
121. L. R. Ashburner, Esq., C. S.
122. Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pocha, Esq.
123. Brigadier T. Tapp, *C.B.*, A. D. C. to the Queen.
124. A. C. Gumpert, Esq.
125. Solomon David, Esq.
126. Surgeon M. Kane, *M.D.*
127. The Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker, C. S.
128. D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F.R.G.S.
129. Major W. W. Anderson.
130. J. B. Hayne, Esq.
131. Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, Esq.
132. W. Best, Esq.
133. D. F. Cama, Esq.
134. Dossabhoy Framjee K., Esq.
135. Pestonjee Jehanghier, Esq.

Corresponding Member.

Captain Thompson, Ship *Admiral Lyons.*

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,

1*st January* 1864. Secretary to the Society.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

1863		Rs.	a.	p.	1863		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jan. 1st.	To Balance on this date, viz.:—				Dec. 31st.	By Office Estabt.	988	12	0			
	In the hands of the Treasurers .. Rs. 1,433 8 4					„ Mount Garden Establishment	3,520	8	1			
	Do. of the Secretary .... Rs. 400 11 1					„ Establishment at Kirkee .. 603 2 10						
		1,834	3	5		Contingencies 117 8 0						
							720	10	10			
										5,229	14	11
„ „	„ Government Donation for 12 months.....	3,000	0	0								
„ „	„ Annual subscription from Members, viz.:—				„ „	„ English and African seeds purchased				3,208	2	2
					„ „	„ Amount expended on the memorial of the opening of the gardens, November 19th 1862, up to date.				1,008	3	9
	On account of 1860.. Rs. 15											
	Ditto of 1861.. „ 15											
	Ditto of 1862.. „ 300				„ „	„ Amount paid to Govind Gunajee, being repayment to him of Rs. 150 for resuming lots 16 and 17 rented to him by the Society, and Rs. 50 as compensation for crop now standing on the above lots				200	0	0
	Ditto of 1863.. „ 1,459											
		1,789	0	0								
„ „	„ Sale of English seeds	3,215	8	2								

"	"	" Sale of Indian seeds and plants and garden produce—Victoria Gardens	2,093	6	0
"	"	" Amount of Donations from Members and the general public for the improvement of the gardens.....	11,505	0	0
"	"	" Amount of subscriptions for the memorial of the opening of the gardens, November 19th 1862	4,002	0	0
"	"	" Amount received from David Sassoon, Esq., for an Illuminated Clock-tower at the gardens	17,000	0	0
"	"	" Amount received from Government for the Society's Garden at Kirkee sold to them	5,000	0	0
"	"	" Amount received for the Dead Stock at Kirkee sold	50	0	0
"	"	" Cart and bullocks sold at Bombay	125	0	0
"	"	" 2 sets of the Photographs of the Sewree gardens.....	24	0	0
"	"	" Fines from owners of strayed Cattle	58	13	6
"	"	" Stoppages for Peons' clothing.	4	12	0
"	"	" Transactions of the Society sold	5	0	0
"	"	" Interest from Messrs. Remington and Co.....	330	14	1
		Carried forward..Rupees	50,037	9	2

Contingencies, as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.		
"	"	" Amount paid to Bigaries and women employed at the gardens.....	698	4	6		
"	"	" Printing and advertising charges..	789	0	0		
"	"	" Amount expended for laying out walks, beds, &c. at the gardens	5,460	4	2		
"	"	" Amount paid to Nanabhoy Dadajee, Surveyor, and Bigaries employed under him to lay out beds, &c.....	808	3	3		
"	"	" Purchased pots for garden use	774	7	0		
"	"	" Plants for ditto ..	453	0	0		
"	"	" India rubber pipes, hose, and charges for covering the pipes with canvas.	543	3	0		
"	"	" Amount paid for laying water pipes in the garden	465	0	0		
		Carried forward..	9,991	5	11	9,646	4 10

1863		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
							9,646	4	10
Jan. 1st.	Brought forward....	50,037	9	2	1863 Dec. 31st.	By Brought forward.. 9,991 4 11			
						By Garden and Office contingencies and other miscellaneous charges 4,611 4 9			
							14,602	10	8
						„ Commission to Messrs. Remington and Co., and petty charges..	289	0	0
							24,537	15	6
						„ Balance on this date, viz.:—			
						„ In the hands of the Treasurers ..Rs. 24,306 11 6			
						Ditto with the Secretary ....Rs. 1,192 14 2			
							25,499	9	8
	Total....Rupees	50,037	9	2		Total....Rupees	50,037	9	2

Errors excepted.

Bombay, 1st January 1864.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

APPENDIX C, No. 1.

DONATIONS FOR LAYING OUT THE VICTORIA GARDENS, MOUNT ESTATE, 1863.

	Rupees.
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	200
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.....	300
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.....	200
The Honorable Premabhaee Hemabhaee	200
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.....	200
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.....	200
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.....	200
Cowasjee Jehanghirjee, Esq.	200
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	200
Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	200
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq.	200
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	100
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	51
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	50
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.....	75
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	200
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	100
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	50
Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.....	130
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	50
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.....	179
Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.....	125
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.	200
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.....	50
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.	100
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	100
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	100
Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.....	50
Jewunjee Heerjee, Esq.	25

	Rupees.
Culliandas Mohundas, Esq.	100
Jamsetjee Dorabjee, Esq.	100
Messrs. M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.	100
Pestonjee H. Camajee, Esq.	50
B. H. Cama, Esq.	50
His Highness the Nawab of Surat	50
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody and Co.	25
Messrs. Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy and Sons	25
Venayekrao Pandurung, Esq.	25
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay	50
Muncherjee Jamsetjee, Esq., and Sons	25
Shapoorjee Dorabjee Bunatwala, Esq.	25
Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esq.	25
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.	25
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	25
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur, Esq.	25
Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, Esq.	25
Rewaghur Coowurgbur, Esq.	25
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta, Esq.	25
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	10
Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq.	10
H. Brooke, Esq.	25
Total amount subscribed.... Rs.	4,880
Deduct—Amount to be recovered.. „	75
Total amount collected.... Rs.	4,805

Errors excepted.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX C, No. 2.

DONATIONS FOR THE GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS, MOUNT ESTATE.

	Rupees.
Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Esq.	1,000
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.	2,000
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000
Cowasjee Jehanghirjee, Readymoney, Esq.	1,000
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.	500
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.	500
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	500
David Sassoon and Sons, Esqs.	1,000
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	500
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	500
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	500
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	500
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.	200
A Friend	300
Total amount subscribed..Rs.	10,000
Deduct—Amount to be recovered..Rs.	3,300
Total amount collected..Rs.	6,700

Errors excepted.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX C, No. 3.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS, NOVEMBER 19TH 1862.

	Rupees.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	The Bust of Lady Frere, whatever it may cost.
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	200
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	200
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	251
The Honorable Premabhaee Hemabhaee	100
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Paruck, Esq.	150
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	200
Cowasjee Jehanghirjee, Readymoney, Esq.	200
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	200
Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Esq.	200
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq.	200
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	200
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	75
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	200
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.	100
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	50
Goculdas Tejpall, Esq.	100
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	100
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	100
Merwanjee Framjee, Esq.	50
Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.	100
Dossabhoy Framjee K., Esq.	20
Dossabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, Esq.	20
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, Esq.	15
Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq.	20

	Rupees.
Pandurang Dinanathjee, Esq.	15
Eduljee Framjee, Esq.	25
Framjee Bomanjee Cama, Esq.	25
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	25
Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.	50
Goculdas Leeladhur, Esq.	25
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.	50
Dhurumsi Poonjabhoy, Esq.	50
Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	200
Ardaseer Hormusjee W., Esq.	100
Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq.	20
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.	50
Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	51
Venayekrao Wasudeojee, Esq.	15
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	100
Jamsetjee Dorabjee, Esq.	50
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.	50
His Highness the Nawab of Surat	50
Total.....Rs.	4,002

Errors excepted.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF PLANTS PRESENTED TO HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE HALIM PASHA OF EGYPT.

Ward's Case No. 1.

		No. of Plants.
Forest trees.....	Mangifera indica (the mango).....	12
	Pongamia glabra.....	6
	Pentaptera tomentosa	6
	Tectona grandis	3
	Total in Case No. 1..	27

Case No. 2.

Forest trees.....	Tamarindus indica	6
	Syzygium jambolanum	6
	Artocarpus integrifolia (jack fruit)	6
	Sapindus laurifolius	6
	Ficus religiosa (peepul)	3
	Guatteria longifolia	3
	Total in Case No. 2..	30

Case No. 3.

Pale-green leaves...	Pisonia morindifolia.....	6
Large showy purple flowers.	Lagerstrœmia Flos-reginæ	6
Large fleshy-red flowers.	Bombax malabaricum	3
Rich clusters of yellow flowers.	Cassia Fistula	3
Yellow and red flowers.	Butea frondosa.....	3

		No. of Plants.
White and yellow flowers, scented.	Plumeria acuminata	1
Large golden flowers.	Cochlospermum gossypium	1
	Total in Case No. 3..	23

Total Number of Plants.

Species 17
Number 80

PLANTS PRESENTED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PASHA OF BAGHDAD.

1 Case containing 3 dozen Pine-apple plants.

PLANTS PRESENTED TO COLONEL PLAYFAIR, ZANZIBAR.

18 Cases containing a large selection of Indian Plants, the detail of which, owing to the similarity of the climate of Zanzibar to that of Bombay, would be of little interest.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,

Secretary to the Society.

1st January 1864.

APPENDIX D, No. 1.

LIST OF PLANTS PRESENTED TO J. W. TYREMAN, Esq., ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, LIVERPOOL.

1 Guatteria longifolia.
1 Bombax malabaricum.
1 Eriodendron anfractuosum.
2 Calophyllum inophyllum.
1 Sapindus laurifolius.
1 Ziziphus Jujuba.
2 Mangifera indica.
1 Agati grandiflora.
2 Erythrina indica.
2 Butea frondosa.
1 Pongamia glabra.
1 Dalbergia, sps.
2 Poinciana regia.
2 Jonesia Asoca.
1 Tamarindus indica.
2 Lagerstrœmia Flos-reginæ.
2 Syzygium Jambolanum.
2 Mimusops Elengi.
2 Bignonia indica.
1 Tectona grandis.
1 Ficus religiosa.
1 Phœnix sylvestris.
1 Areca Catechu.
1 Caryota urens.
1 Hiptage Madablota.
2 Sophora tomentosa.
1 Cæsalpinia Sappan.
1 Cæsalpinia digyna *sea* Wagetea spicata.
1 Bauhinia acumenata.
1 Lagerstrœmia indica.
1 Panax cochleatum.
1 Panax fruticosum.
1 Scœvola Taccada.
2 Nyctanthes Arbor-tristris.
2 Justicia picta.
2 Calotropis gigantea.
2 Abrus precatorius.
1 Petrea volubilis.
1 Bignonia radicans.
1 Bignonia jasminoides.
1 Bignonia venusta.
2 Argyriea speciosa.
1 Jacquemontia, sps.
2 Clitoria Ternatea.
2 Ruellia infundibuliformis.
2 Turnera ulmifolia.
1 Boungainvillia spectabilis.
Gloriosa superba.
Costus speciosa.
Orchids and Ferns.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF PLANTS PRESENTED BY J. W. TYREMAN, Esq., ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, LIVERPOOL.

1 Gloxinia Princess Prussia.
1 „ Mathilda de landevousin.
1 „ Imperalis.
1 Caladium shilleriana.
1 „ argyretis.
1 „ belleymei.
1 „ bicolor, splendid.
1 „ chantinii.
1 „ brognartii.
1 „ gracile.
2 Campanula gracilis.
1 „ pyramidalis.
2 „ vidalii.
1 Achimenes Eckhantei.
1 Eranthemum pulchellum.
1 „ „
1 Cyrtomium falcatum.
1 Henfreya scandens.
1 Goldfussia Isophylla.
1 Gnaphalium spathulata.
1 Begonia, President, van den Heck.
1 Solanum jasminoides.
1 Franciscea uniflora.
1 Clethra arborea.
2 Salvia patens.
1 Verbena, Imperatrice Elizabeth.
1 Verbena Clotilda.
1 „ Emma.
1 „ Mont Blanc.
1 „ Mrs. Holford.
1 „ Purple king.
1 „ pulchella.
Pteris argyria.
1 Dipteracanthus herbstii.
1 Robinson's defiance.
1 Nierembergia filicaulis.
2 Kœmfera rotunda.
1 Pittosporum undulatum.
1 Passiflora alba.
1 Fuschia gracilis, variegata.
2 Heliotropium peruviana.
2 Eupatorium odoratissimum.
1 Dichorisandra ovata.
2 Tetranema mexicana.
1 Hydrangia japonica, variegata.
1 Coleus perschaffettii.
2 Pteris cretica, alba-lineata.
1 Lastrea Felix mas. var. cristata.
1 Steptocarpus polyantha.
1 Tropœolum, sp.
Squash gourd.
Avellanos.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Secretary to the Society.

1st *January* 1864.

APPENDIX

Sketch Plan

OF

PART OF THE MOUNT ESTATE.

Scale of 100 Feet

Prepared in the Collector's Office by order of

Mr. Hutchinson.

REFERENCES.

Convict in charge of Government

To be prepared for the Horticultural Gardens.

To be required for do. from Private Holdings

To be available for Exchange.

To be required from Government in addition to Lots first granted

Signed J. G. Birdwood.
Secretary Agri. H.S.

December 11th 1861.

No. 8. Containing 2243 Yards Nett

No. 10. Containing 11,834 Yards available

No. 12. Containing 4,611 Yards

No. 13. Containing 8,270 Yards

No. 7. Containing 11,648 Yards.

No. 9. Containing 11,200 Yards.

No. 11. Containing 20,433 Yards. 8,945 Yards

No. 6. Containing 11,143 Yards.

No. 5. Containing 7653 Yards.

No. 4. Containing 4[illegible] Yards.

Newland Cottage 2,961 Yards

No. 14. Containing 3,870 Yards

No. 29. Containing 8670 Yards.

No. 3. Containing 8[illegible] Yards.

No. 28. Containing 9,525 Yards.

No. 2. Containing 7647 Yards.

No. 1. Containing 12,35[illegible] Yards.

No. 15. Containing 3,209 Yards

No. 16. Containing 21,345 Yards.

No. 17. Containing 3,373 Yards.

No. 18. Containing 4,807 Yards.

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APPENDIX G.

List of Plants in the Exotic Shed.

A.—PLANTS NATIVES OF AMERICA, THE ATLANTIC ISLANDS, EUROPE, AND THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES.

A—AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC ISLANDS.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
J. Veitch, Junior.....	Adhatoda cydonifolia, *N. v. E.*.....	Brazil	Endl. Braz. Vol. 7, b. 25.
.....	Aloysia citriodora, *Fl. per.*	Chili.....	Bot. Mag. 367.
Mr. Thwaites.....	Ananassa sativa, w.*Br*.....	Peru.....	Bot. Reg. 1068,
Mr. J. Anderson	Angelonia salicariæfolia, *H. and B.*	Caraccas	Humb. Plant. Æquinoc. 108.
Mr. Markham	Annona Cherimolia, *Mill.*.....	South America.	
	American Annuals.		
	Browallia elata	Peru.....	Bot. Mag. 34.
	Cuphea, *sps.*		
	Phlox, *sps.*		

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By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
	Portulaca, *sps.*		
	Lobelia, *sps.*		
	Salvia patens.		
	Tropeolum majus, *L.*	South America.	Bot Mag. 23.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Brunsfelsia nitida, *Benth.*	South America.	Bot. Mag. 4287.
Ditto.	Brunsfelsia americana, *W.*	West India	Gœrt. Carp. 212.
Ditto.	Bignonia æquinoctialis, *B. L.*	South America.	Bot. Reg. 741.
Ditto.	Bignonia gracilis, *Lodd.*	Ditto.	Lodd. Cab. 1705.
Ditto.	Bignonia speciosa, *Hook.*	Uruguay	Bot. Mag. 3888.
The Honorable W. E. Frere.	Bignonia velutina	America.	
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.	Begonia platanifolia, *Schott.*	Brazil	Bot. Mag. 3591.
Ditto.	Begonia hydrocotylifolia, *Lk.*	South America.	Bot. Mag. 3968.
Ditto.	Begonia humilis, *Ait.*	West Indies	Lin. Trans. 1, 15.
Ditto.	Begonia gracilis, *Lodd.*	South America.	
Ditto.	Brownea coccinea, *L.*	West Indies.	Jack. Hist. Stirp. Am. 183.

American Bulbs.

Dr. Birdwood.....	Amaryllis formosissima, *L*.....	.....	Bot. Mag. 47.
	Amaryllis, *sps.*		
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Gesnera douglasii, *Lind*.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Bot. Mag. 3612.
Ditto.	Gesnera, *sps.*		
Dr. Birdwood	Gloxinia, *sp.*		
Dr. Leith	Achimenes, *sp.*		
Dr. Birdwood	Eucharis amazonica.		
J. Veitch, Junior	Cereus crenatus, *Ldl.*.....	Honduras.....	Bot. Reg. 31.
Parell.....	Cuphea silenoides, *Nees*.....	Mexico.....	Bot. Mag. 4362.
The Honorable W. E. Frere..	Calathea Zebrina, *Ldl.*		
Captain Thompson	Caladium bicolor, *Vent*.....	South America.....	Bot. Reg. 385.
Ditto.	Caladium, *sps*.....	Madeira	Bot. Mag. 23.
Ditto.	Caladium wightii.		
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Cassia, *sp*.....	Trinidad.	
Ditto.	Cactus truncatus, *L. K*.....	Brazil	Rchb. Exot. 325.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Celthra arborea.		
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Catesbœa spinosa, *W*	Providence Island	Bot. Mag. 131.
Captain Thompson	Dichorizandra ovata, *Mart.*	Brazil	Paxt. Mag. 15, 5.
Ditto.	Dieffenbachia seguinum, *Schott*.....	West Indies.....	Maund. Bot, 3, 121.
J. Veitch, Junior	Datura, *sps.*		
Captain Thompson	Dipteracanthus herbstii	Peru.	
Ditto.	Eupatorium odoratum, *W*.....	America.	
	Fuchsia, *sps.*	South America.	
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.....	Franciscea hopeana, *Hook*.....	Brazil	Bot. Mag. 2829.
	Franciscea uniflora, *Pohl.*	Ditto	Pohl. Brazil 1. Lodd. Cab. 1332.
	Ferns.		
	Henfreya scandens, *Ldl.*.....	Sierra Leone	Bot. Reg. 31.
Sewree	Heliotrope Peruvian	Peru.....	Bot. Mag. 141.

Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart	Hemimeris coccinea.		
Parell.....	Hamellia patens, *L.*.....	South America	Bot. Mag. 2533.
Dr. Birdwood	Jacquinia ruscifolia, *L.*.....	South America	Jacq. Hist. Stirp. Am. 57.
English seed purchased.....	Jatropha pandurælolia, *W:*.....	Cuba	Bot. Mag. 604.
	Lantana, *sps.*		
Parell.....	Lophospermum scandens, *Don*.....	Mexico.....	Bot. Mag. 3037—3038, and 3650.
The Honorable W. E. Frere..	Maclura aurantiaca	North America	Lamb. Pinus 8, App. 3.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.....	Malvaviscus arboreus, *Dill*.....	West Indies.....	Disc. Ant. 6, 383.
Dr. Birdwood	Maurandia barclayana, *Lin.*	Mexico.....	Bot. Reg.1108.
Mr. Dickinson	Nectandra Rhodiæi.....	Guiana.	
Captain Thompson	Neirembergia filicaulis, *Ldl.*.....	Buonos Ayres	Bot. Reg. 1649.
	Orchids.		
Sewree	Bletia verecunda, *R. Br.*.....	West Indies.....	Bauer. Orch. 8, 9, and 10.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.....	Oreodoxa oleracea, *Mart.*	West Indies.....	Mart. Palm. 156 & 163 Z.
J. Veitch, Junior	Passiflora, *sps*.....	America.	
Kirkee	Penstemon, *sps*.....	America.	

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Portlandia grandiflora, *L.*	Jamaica	Bot. Mag. 286.
Parell.....	Pentas carnea, *Benth.*.....	Sierra Leone	Bot. Mag. 4086.
Ross R. Homfrey, Esq., Perth, W., Australia.	Poinciana gilliesii, *Hook.*	South America	Bot. Mag. 4006.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy.	Rondeletia odorata, *Jacq.*	Havannah	Bot. Mag. 3953.
Ditto	Ruellia formosa, *H. & B.*	.....	Bot. Mag. 1400.
Ditto	Roupellia grata, *Wall.*	Sierra Leone	Bot. Mag. 4466.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.....	Stigmaphyllum ciliatum, *Juss.*	Brazil	Pax. Mag. 15, 77.
Parel	Siphocampylus bicolor, *Sweet.*	Georgia	Paxt. Mag. 195.
Captain Thompson	Solanum jasminoides, *Paxt.*	South America.....	Bot. Reg. A.D. 1847, 33.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.....	Solandra grandiflora, *Sw.*	Jamaica	Bot. Mag. 1874.
Captain Thompson	Tetranema mexicanum, *Benth.*	Mexico.....	Bot. Mag. 4070.

B—EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANTS.

Parell.....	Ceratonia Siliqua, *L.*.....	Levant.....	Gallesio Pomona 2, 1—2,
Parell.....	Hypericum balearicum, *L.*.....	Majorca	Bot. Mag. 137.

Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Honeysuckle	Britain, hedges and thickets.
Kirkee	Myrtle	South Europe.
Mr. R. C. Rowlands.....	British Oak.	Britain, woods.
Kirkee	Sweet briar	Do., chalky banks.
Do.	Salix Babylonica	Levant.
Do.	Ivy	Britain, ruins and old buildings.
	Annuals.	
English seeds purchased every year.	Common Primrose	Britain, woods.
	Viola odorata.....	Do., shady places.
	Viola Flos-Trinitatis, Heartsease	Do., corn fields.
	Mignonette	Egypt.
	Daisy	Britain, pastures.
	Forget-me-not.....	Do., meadows.
	Water cress.....	Do., running streams and ponds.
	Dandelion.	Do., meadows and pastures.
	Tansy	Do., hills.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
English seeds purchased every year.	Field Marygold	Europe.	
	Wall-flower	South Europe.	
	Stock	England, sea cliffs.	
	Rocket	Switzerland.	
	Snapdragon	England, old walls.	
	Campanula, *sps.*	Europe.	
	Candytuft	Cancasus.	
	Centaurea Cyanus	Britain, corn fields.	
	Sweet Herbs.		
English seeds purchased	Southernwood	South Europe.	
	Sage		
	Lavender		
	Thyme		
	Lemon Thyme		
	Mint		

English seeds purchased.	Peppermint	South Europe.
	Sweet Marjoram	
	Rue	
	Country Unknown.	
Captain Thompson.	Cyrtomium falcatum.	
Ditto.	Dracæna reflexa, *Lam.*	
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Aristolochia ringens, *Vahl.*	
The Hon'ble W. E. Frere.	Phyllanthus myrtifolius.	
Ditto.	Gnaphalium spathulata.	
Captain Thompson.	Coleus perschaffeltii.	
Ditto.	Ageratum odoratum.	
	Plants from Europe unidentified.	
	No. 1.	
	No. 2.	
	No. 3.	
	No. 4.	
	No. 5.	
	No. 6.	

B.—PLANTS FROM ARABIA, PERSIA, &c.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Colonel R. L. Playfair	Adenium obesum.	Aden.	
Dr. H. J. Carter	Boswellia, *sp.*	South Arabia.	
Colonel R. L. Playfair	Euphorbia, *sp.*	Aden.	
Ditto.	Gagaboot.		
Ditto.	Jatropha spinosa.	Aden	
Ditto.	Pancratium maritimum		Bot. Reg. 161.
Ditto.	Poinciana Playfarii.		
	Plants Unknown.		
	No. 1.		
	No. 2.		
	No. 3.		
	No. 4.		

Colonel R. L. Playfair	Adenium, *sps.*, *undescribed*	Soumali country.	
Dr. Pappe	Acacia capense	Cape Good Hope.	
Ditto.	Acacia horrida	Cape Good Hope.	
Ditto.	Aloe carinata, *DeC.*	Cape Good Hope	Bot. Mag. 1331.
Ditto.	Aloe lingua, *Thunb.*	Cape Good Hope.....	Bot. Mag. 838, 979, 1322.
Colonel R. L. Playfair	Balsamodendron Myrrha?		
Ditto.	Boswellia papyrifera	Soumali country	Also Mohr and Luban Maitee.
	Bulbs.		
Dr. Pappe	Duphane toxicaria, *Herb.*	Cape Good Hope.....	Bot. Reg. 567.
Ditto.	Gethyllis spiralis, *L. fil.*	Cape Good Hope.....	Bot. Mag. 1088.
Colonel Playfair and Dr. Leith.	Hæmanthus coccineus, L.....	Zanzibar	Bot. Mag. 1075.
	———		
Dr. Pappe	Calodendron capense, *Thunb.*	Cape Good Hope.....	Mem. Mus. 1219.
	Cocculus palmatus.		
Colonel Playfair.....	Cinnamomum zeylanicum, *Nees.*	Zanzibar.	
Ditto.	Canna, *sp.*	Zanzibar.	

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Colonel Playfair.....	Celastrus edulis, *Vahl.*	Abyssinia.....	Ferret. Abyssin. 4.
A Traveller	Erythrina abyssinica	Abyssinia.....	Rich. Abyssin. 31.
Kirkee	Gomphocarpus arborescens, *R. Br.*.....	Cape Good Hope.....	Rich. Mag. 28.
A Sailor.....	Kigelia pinnata	Picked up in Mozambique Channel.	
The Hon'ble Swinburne Ward.	Lodoicea sechellarum, *Lal.*.....	Seychelles.....	Bot. Mag. 2734—2738.
Colonel Playfair.....	Luban maitee.....	Soumali country.	
Ditto.	Mohr add	Soumali country.	
	Mohr madou.....	Soumali country.	
Mr. Carvalho	Macrozamia, *sp.*.....	Mozambique.	
	Orchids.		
Colonel Playfair	Vanilla aromatica?.....	Zanzibar.	
Ditto.	Orchids, *sps.*.....	Zanzibar.	
	———		
Dr. Pappe.....	Ochna squarrosa, *L.*	Cape Good Hope.....	Rox. Cor. 89.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Poivrea coccinea, *DeC.*	Mauritius.....	Hart. Parad. 1, 4.

	Pelargonium lateripes, *L. Herb.*		
	Pelargonium, *sps.*		
Dr. Pappe	Rhus viminalis, *Vahl.*	Cape Good Hope	Jacq. Schœnbr. 3, 349.
Ditto.	Strelitzia augusta, *Thunb*	Cape Good Hope	Bot. Mag. 4167, 4168.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Stephanotis floribunda, *Broug.*	Madagascar	Bot. Mag. 4058.
	Stapelia bufonia, *Jacq.*	Cape Good Hope	Bot. Mag. 40.
Dr. Pappe	Toxicophlœa thunbergii	Cape Good Hope.	
	Zamia horrida, *Jacq.*	Mozambique	Jacq. Frag. 27, 28.
	Zamia pumila, *L.*	South Africa	Bot. Mag. 2006.
	Plants Unknown.		
	No. 1.		
	No. 2.		
	No. 3.		

D.—CHINA AND JAPAN, THE ARCHIPELAGO AND AUSTRALASIA.

A—CHINA AND JAPAN, AND THE ARCHIPELAGO.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.	Aralia papyriferea, *Hook.*	Formosa	Hook. Journ. 1852.
Sewrie	Broussonetia papyrifera, *Vent*	Japan	Ann. Mus. 8, 34.
	Bulbs.		
Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama.	Narcissus Tazetta.		
Mr. Bomanjee F. Cama.	Citrus japonica, *Thunb.*	Kumquat of Japan	Seebold H. Jap. 15.
Mr. F. F. Lidderdale.	Clerodendron kœmpferi, *Tisch.*	Japan	Annales de Gand. 1845, 3.
Captain Robinson, I. N.	Euonymus japonicus, *Thunb.*	Japan	Bot. Reg. 6.
Mr. Thwaites.....	Gardenia florida, *Var.*	China.	
Purchased	Green Dye Plant, No. 1.....	China.	
Ditto.	Green Dye Plant, No. 2.....	China.	
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Hydrangea hortensis, *Sw.*	China	Bot. Mag. 438.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites.....	Hydrangea japonica	Japan	Bot. Reg. 61.
Ditto.	Hydrangea mutabilis	Japan.	
Ditto.	Limonia spectabilis	China.	

Ditto.	Livistona chinensis, *Mart*	China	Mart. Palm. 146.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Magnolia pumila, *Andr*	China	Bot. Mag. 977.
Bomanjee F. Cama, Esq	Nephelium litchi, *Wight.*	China	Wight Ic. 1, 43.
Sewrie	Olea fragrans, *Thunb*	China	1552.
Mr. G. H. C. Thwaites	Paulonia imperalis, *Seebold*	Japan	Bot. Mag. 4666.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy.	Photinia serratula, *Lind.*	China.	
Captain Robinson, I. N.	Salisburia adiantifolia, *Sw*	Japan	Watsona Dendr. 2, 168.

B—AUSTRALASIA.

	Acacia, *sp.*		
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	Araucaria cunninghami, *Ait*	New Holland	Lamb. Pinus 3, 27.
Ditto.	Araucaria cookii, R. *Br.*	New Caledonia.	J. Hort. Soc. 6, 269.
Ditto.	Araucaria excelsa, *Don*	Norfolk Island	Lamb. Pinus 2, 47 & 47 b.
	Araucaria bidwillii, *Hook*	Moreton Bay	Hook. J. 1843.
	Dammara, *sp.*		
	Eucalyptus, *sp.*		
	Pittosporum undulatum, *Vent*	New South Wales	Bot. Reg. 16.
	Unknown.		
	No. 1.		

E.—RARE INDIAN PLANTS, AND INDIAN PLANTS FOR THF FIRST TIME INTRODUCED INTO THE GARDEN.

A—GENERAL COLLECTION.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
	Acacia heterophylla ? Received from Madras so named.		
Taken from Bombay Gardens.	Anisochilus carnosus, *Wall*	.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 90.
Ditto.	Aristolochia bracteata, *Retz.*		Rheede Mal. 8, 25.
Ditto.	Aristolochia indica, *Lin*.....	.....	Rumph. Amb. 5, 177.
Ditto.	Andropogon Citratum, *Dec.*		Gært. Carp. 14.
Ditto.	Andropogon muricatus, *Retz.*		
Ditto.	Andropogon Calamus aromaticus, *Royle*.....	.....	Royle Illus. 97.
Chinchpoogly hill	Anthericum tuberosum, *Qox*.....	.....	Rox. Cor. 138.
Mr. Dalzell	Bignonia suaveolens, *Rox.*		
Mr. Thwaites.....	Barringtonia racemosa, *Rox*	.....	Rheede Mal. 4, 6

Kirkee	Cassia alata, *Linn.*	.....	Wight Ic. 1, 253.
Bombay Gardens	Coleus aromaticus, *Benth*	.....	Rheede Mal. 9, 74.
Sewrie	Conjea azurea, *Wall.*	Burmah	Rox. Cor. 293.
Ditto.	Cupania canescens, *Pers.*		
Captain Thompson	Cissus marmorea, *Blume.*		
Colonel Playfair	Caryophyllus aromaticus	.....	Rumph. Amb.. 2, 123.
Bombay Gardens	Clerodendron, *sp.*		
Ditto.	Combretum, *sp.*		
	———		
J. Veitch, Junior	Datura, *sp.*		
Mr. McIvor	Dolichos lignosus, *L.*	.....	Rumph. Amb. 5. 136.
Malabar Hill	Eranthemum pulchellum, *Andr.*	.....	Pax. Mag. 11, 55.
Temple at Chemboor	Erythrinia indica, *Lam.* (white var.)	.....	Rheede Mal. 6, 7.
	Ferns.		
	[See under Matheran.]		
Dr. Bhau Daji	Gmelina asiatica	.....	Rumph. Amb. 1, 40.
Kirkee	Goldfussia anisophylla	.....	Bot. Mag. 3404.
Sewrie	Goldfussia isophylla	.....	Bot. Mag. 4363.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Bombay Gardens	Gnaphalium, *sp*	Query—from Cape of Good Hope.	
Ditto.	Hedysarum, *sp.*		
Dr. Birdwood	Ixora Bandhuca,, *Rox.*	.....	Bot. Reg. 513.
Dr. Bhau Daji	Jonesia Asoca, *Rox.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 5, 59.
Ditto.	Jambosa malaccensis, *DeC.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 1, 18.
Dr. Birdwood	Kalanchœ teretifolia, *Wall.*	.....	Wall. P. Asiat. 166.
Chinchpoogly Hill.....	Ledebouria hyacinthina, *Roth.*	.....	Bot. Mag. 3226.
Bombay Gardens	Lavendula burmanni, *Benth.*	.....	Wight. Illus. 176 b; Wight Ic. 1438.
Ditto.	Leonotis nepetæfolia, *R. Br.*	.....	Bot. Mag. 570.
Dr. Birdwood from Carwar ..	Leucas, *sp.*		
Bombay Gardens	Mimusops, *sp.*		
Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama.	Myristica Moschata, *Thunb.*	.....	Rnmph. Amb. 2, 4 and 5.
Sewrie.....	Dendrobium pierardii, *Rox.*	.....	Bot. Mag. 2584.
Bombay Gardens	Pergularia odoratissima. *Sw.*	.....	Wight Ic. 2, 414.
Ditto.	Perilla ocymoides, *Linn.*	.....	Bot. Mag. 2395.

Mr. Thwaites.....	Phœnix acaulis, *Rox*.....	.....	Rox. Cor. 273 ; Mart. Palm. Z 8.
Bombay Gardens	Phlomis, *sp.*		
Ditto.	Pogostemon heyneanus, *Benth*.....	.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 77.
Ditto.	Pothos pertusa, *Rox*.....	.....	Rheede Mal. 12 to 20, 21.
Kirkee	Poinciana elata, *Linn.*		
Bombay Gardens	Pentapetes phœnicia, *L.*	.....	Bot. Reg. 575 ; Rheede Mal. 10, 56 Rumph. Amb. 5, 100.
Kirkee	Tephrosia suberosa, *DeC.*	.....	Wight Illus. 82.
Mr. H. M. Birdwood	Trichaurus ericoides, *Arn*.....	.....	Wight Illus. 24.
Kirkee	Torenia asiatica, *L*.....	.....	Wight Ic. 862. Bot. Mag. 4249.
	Unknown.		
	Eleven, *sps.*		

B—RECEIVED FROM MATHERAN.

* Only the more delicate ones received remain in the Nursery, the hardier being removed when once thoroughly established, to the General Nursery.

Dr. Birdwood.	Actinodaphne lanceolata.		
Ditto.	Cyclea peltata, *H. fil. et T.*		

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Dr. Birdwood.	Cocculus macrocarpus, *Wight*	.....	Wight Illus. 7.
Ditto.	Chonemorpha macrophylla, *G. Don*.....	.....	Wight Ic. 2, 432.
Ditto.	Eriolæna roxburghii, *Wall.*.	.....	Wall. Plant. As. 64.
Ditto.	Hibiscus hirrus, *W. et A*.....	.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 1.
	Ferns.		
	A large collection, chiefly by Mr. Newton and myself, and a few by Dr. Leith and Mr. H. M. Birdwood.		
Dr. Birdwood.	Macaranga roxburghii, *Wight*.	.....	Wight Ic. 6, 1949.
Ditto.	Memecylon edule, *Rox*.....	.....	Rox. Cor. 82.
Ditto.	Musa ornata, *Rox.*		
	Orchides.		
Ditto.	Dendrobium chlorops, *Lind.*		
Ditto.	Dendrobium barbatulum, *Lind*...	.....	Wight Ic. 3, 910.
Ditto.	Eria, *sps.*		

Dr. Birdwood.....	Eria.		
Ditto.	Saccolabium guttatum, *Ldl.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 12, 1.
Ditto.	Ærides, *sps.*		
Hon'ble Mr. Newton.....	Platanthera susannæ, *Ldl.*.....	.....	Wight Ic. 3, 920.
Dr. Birdwood.	Pavetta indica, *L.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 5, 10. Rumph. Amb. 4, 47.
Ditto.	Wrightia tinctoria, *R. Br.*.....	.. ....	Wight Ic. 2, 444. Wight Illus. 154 b.

C—RECEIVED FROM SAWUNT WARREE.—MAJOR SCHNEIDER.

D—RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA.

Purchased	Ardisia umbelleta, *Roth.*	.....	Lodd. Cab. 531.
Ditto.	Cæsalpinia cucullata.		
Ditto.	Cæsalpinia paniculata, *Rox.*.....	.....	Rheede Mal. 6, 19.

By whom sent.	Name.	Country.	Illustration.
Purchased	Cæsalpinia sepiaria, *Rox.*	.....	Wight Ic. 1, 37.
Ditto.	Pterocarpus marsupium, *Rox.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 6, 25. Rox. Cor. 116.
Ditto.	Urtica tenacissima, *Rox.*	.....	Wight Ic. 2, 688.

E—RECEIVED FROM CEYLON.—Mr. G. H. C. THWAITES.

Mr. Thwaites.	Aloe densifolium (received so named).		
Ditto.	Berrya Ammonilla, *Rox.*	.....	Rox. Cor. 264 "Trincomallie wood."
Ditto.	Bauhinia racemosa (received so named).		
Ditto.	Cinnamomum zeylanicum, *Nees.*		
Ditto.	Corypha umbraculifera, *L.*	.....	Rheede Mal. 3, 1—12. Rumph Amb. 1, 8. Mart. Palm. 108 & 127.
Ditto.	Capparis brevispina, *W. et A.*	.....	Hook. Ic. Pl. 2, 126.

Ditto.	.....	Capparis moonii (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	Drimyspermum ambiguum (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	Fagræa zeylanica, *Rl.*.....	.....	Rl. Rumphia 78.
Ditto.	.....	Filicium decipiens (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	Ixora erecta (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	Ixora acuminata, *Rox.*.....	.....	Wight Ic. 2, 706.
Ditto.	.....	Lafænsia vandellii (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	Meyenia erecta (received so named) Blue and white vars.		
Ditto.	.....	Pavetta angustifolia (received so named).		
Ditto.	.....	(Santillaria robusta) ? received under this name.		
		Unknown.		
Ditto.	.....	Five species.		

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF PLANTS IN THE BORDERS, BEHIND THE MUSEUM, FOR NATURALIZED PLANTS.

* NOTE.—All the plants in these borders have become so common as to be regarded popularly as natives of Western India. Only one plant has been placed in them which has been introduced into Bombay during my Secretaryship, and that is the *Jacquemontia*. It has propagated so rapidly that the Society has sold more than 100 plants in two years in Bombay, where it is now appearing in every good garden. Many plants long familiar in Bombay Gardens cannot be included in this List, as they never naturalise, and require to be renewed every year from imported seed.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, &c.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Argemone mexicana, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 243.
Cleome speciosissima, *Deppe.*	Bot. Reg. 1312.
Tagetes erecta, *L.*	
Tagetes patula, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 150.
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis, *Vahl.*	Bot. Mag. 1860.
Canna warozwiezii, *Dict.*	
Canna discolor, *Ldl.*	Bot. Reg. 1231.
Asclepias Curassavica, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 81.
Gaillardia bicolor, *W.*	Bot. Mag. 1602.
Amaryllis equestris, *Ait.*	Bot. Mag. 305.
Nicotiana Tabacum, *L.*	Wight Illus. 166 bis.

Name.	Illustration.
Dioscorea sativa, *L.*	Rheede Hort. Mal. 8, 51; Desc. Ant. 8, 537.
Martynia diandra, *Gloxin*	Bot. Reg. 2001.
Yucca gloriosa, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 1260.
Salvia splendens, *Ker.*	Bot. Reg. 687.
Russelia juncea, *Tucc*	Bot. Reg. 1773.
Russelia floribunda, *Kunth.*	
Euphorbia splendens, *Boj*	Bot. Mag. 2902.
Coreopsis tinctoria, *Nutt*	Bot. Reg. 846.
Zephyranthes rosea, *Ldl.*	Bot. Reg. 821.
Dahlia, *vars.*	
Shrubs, &c.	
Tecomia radicans, *Willd.*	Bot. Mag. 485.
Bixa Orellana, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 2, 19; Desc. Ant. 1, 4; Bot. Mag. 1456.
Malpighia coccifera, *L*	Bot. Reg. 568.
Poinciana pulcherrima, *L.*	Rheede Hort. Mal. 6, 1; Bot. Mag. 995.
Xylophylla falcata, *Ait.*	Bot. Reg. 373.
Petræa volubilis, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 628.
Caladium sagittæfolium, *Willd.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 107.
Poinsettia pulcherrima, *Grah.*	Bot. Mag. 3493.
Trees, &c.	
Annona muricata, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 81.
Swietenia Mahogoni, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 99.

Name.	Illustration.
Anacardium occidentale, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 3, 54; Rumph. Amb. 1, 69; Desc. Ant. 7, 507.
Psydium. Guava.	
Cocosnucifera.	
Parkinsonia aculeata, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 1, 12.
Hæmatoxylon campechianum, *L.*.....	Desc. Ant. 2, 73.

B.—SOUTH AMERICA.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Tithonia tagetiflora, *Desf.*	Bot. Reg. 591.
Malachra rotundifolia.....	So named in Dalzell's Cat.
Petunia, *sp.*	
Salvia coccinea, *Juss.*	
Solanum Lycopersicum, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 154; Desc. Ant. 405.
Capsicum frutescens, *L.*.....	Rheede Mal. 2, 56; Rumph. Amb. 5, 88.
Physalis peruviana.	
Stachytarpheta mutabilis, *Vahl.*	Bot. Mag. 976.
Aphelandra cristata, *R. Br.*	Bot. Mag. 1578.
Aphelandra tetragona?	
Aphelandra longiracemosa?	
Gesnera tuberosa, *Mart*.....	Bot. Mag. 3664.

Name.	Illustration.
Mimosa pudica, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 941.
Zinnia elegans, *W.*	Bot. Mag. 527.
Turnera ulmifolia, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 4137.
Helianthus annuus, *L.*	
Helianthus tuberosus.	
Quamoclit vulgaris, *Dou.*	Rheede. Mal 11, 60; Rumph. Amb. 3, 96; Barton Mat. Med. of the United States 3, 96.
Euphorbia tithymaloides, *L.*	
Agave americana, *L.* (Cantula)	Bot. Mag. 3654.
Zea Mays, *L*	Desc. Ant. 8, 544.
Canna indica, *Roscoe*	Bot. Reg. 776; Rheede Mal. 11, 43; Bot. Mag. 454; Desc. Ant. 4, 240.
Canna indica, *var.* Maculata *Rox*	Hook. Exot. Flora. 53.
Achimenes, *sp.*	
Vanilla aromatica, *Sw.*	Desc. Ant. 7, 479; Blume Rumphia 68.
Shrubs, &c.	
Lantana, *sp.*	
Lantana, *sp.*	
Opuntia Dillenii, *Han.*	Wight Illus. 114.
Passiflora cærulea, *L.*	Bot Mag. 28.
Passiflora fœtida, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2619.
Passiflora Kermesina, *Link. et O.*	Bot. Mag. 3503.
Passiflora laurifolia, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 1, 13.
Passiflora minima, *L*	Bot. Reg. 144.

Name.	Illustration.
Passiflora Murucuja, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 574.
Passiflora quadrangularis, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2041.
Passiflora vespertilio, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 597.
Cerbera Thevetia, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2309.
Allamanda cathartica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 338.
Bignonia stans, *L.*	
Bignonia venusta, *Ker.*	Bot. Mag. 2050.
Durantia Ellisia, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 1759.
Durantia Plumieri, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 244.
Bougainvillia spectabilis, *Willd.*	Pax. Mag. 51.
Jatropha Curcas, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 141.
Jatropha Manihot, *L*	Desc. Ant. 3,176.
Jatropha multifida, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 142.
Jatropha gossypifolia, *Jacq.*	Bot. Reg. 746.
Sophora tomentosa, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 3390.
Inga hæmatoxylon	(*teste* Dalzell).
Trees.	
Annona squamosa, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 3, 29; Rumph. Amb. 1, 46.
Annona reticulata, *L*	Rheede Mal. 3, 30-31; Desc. Ant. 2, 82.
Carica Papaya, *L*	Rheede Mal. 1, 15; Rumph. Amb. 1, 50-51; Desc. Ant. 1, 47.
Cæsalpinia coriaria, *Willd.*	
Cæsalpinia Sappan, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 2; Rumph. Amb. 4, 21; Rox. Cor. 16.

C.—THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, ARABIA, PERSIA, &c.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Papaver somniferum, *Linn.*	
Linum usitatissimum, *Linn.*	
Eleusine Coracana, *Gært. Natchnee, Kagee.*	Rheede Mal. 12, 78.
Panicum italicum *Rox. Kangni. Rowla, Korakang.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 75 b.
Penicillaria spicata, *W. Bajree.*	
Arachis hypogœa, *Linn. Booising.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 156; Desc. Ant. 4, 267.
Cicer arietinum, *Linn. Chenna.*	Bot. Mag. 2274.
Ervum Lens, *Linn. Massoor.*	
Lablab vulgaris, *Savi. Walpapree.*	Wight Ic. 1, 57, 203.
Jasminum odoratissimum, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 285, Arabia.
Jasminum Sambac, *W.*	Bot. Reg. 1.
Lathyrus sativus, *W. Mutur, Lang.*	Bot. Mag. 115.
Phaseolus vulgaris, *W. Rapla.*	
Pisum arvense, *W.* / Pisum sativum, W. } *Battana.*	Sib. Flor. Græc. 687.
Psophocarpus Tetragonolobus, *W. Chaudaree.*	
Medicago sativa, *W. Valaitee gawat.* ..	Lucerne.
Trigonella Fœnum-græcum, *Linn. Mathee.*	Sib. Fl. Græc. 766.
Carthamus tinctorius, *W. Koosumba.*....	Rumph. Amb. 5, 79.

Name.	Illustration.
Coriandrum sativum, *Linn.* *Dunya.*	Wight. Illus. 117.
Pteroseleinum sativum, *W.*	
Hemerocallis fulva, *W.*	Bot. Mag. 64.
Shrubs, &c.	
Rosa, *sps.*	
Myrtus communis, *W.*	Sib. Flor. Græc. 475.
Punica granatum, *Linn*	Rumph. Amb. 2, 24; Sib. Flor. Græc. 476.
Cupressus sempervirens, *W.*	
Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis, *Linn*	Rheede Mal. 1, 21; Bot. Reg. 399.
Jasminum Sambac, *W.*	Bot. Reg. 1; Bot. Mag. 52.
Vachellia Farnesiana, *W. et A.*	Wight. Ic. 1, 300.
Sesbania ægyptiaca, *Pers.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 27.
Ficus Carica, *Linn.*	
Coffea arabica, *Linn.*	Bot. Mag. 1303; Coffa in Africa original habitat.
Ricinus communis, *L.* *Arendi.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 32; Bot. Mag. 289.
Trees, &c.	
Hyphæne Thebaica, *Mart.*	Mart. Palm. 131—133, S.
Zizyphus Jujuba, *Lam.*	Rheede Mal. 4. 41.
Balanites ægyptiaca, *Del.*	Wight. Ic. 1, 274.

D.—WESTERN AFRICA AND THE AFRICAN ISLES.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Sorghum vulgare, *Pers.*	
Solanum Melongena, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 37; 10, 74.
Vinca rosea, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 248.
Pelargonium, *sp.*	
Canna glauca, *L.*	Roscoe 7.
Plumbago capensis, *Thunb.*	Bot. Mag. 2110.
Thunbergia alata, *Sims.*	Bot. Mag. 2591, 3512; Zanzibar.
Shrubs, &c.	
Virgilia capensis, *Lam.*	Bot. Mag. 1590.
Tecoma capensis, *Ldl.*	Bot. Reg. 1117.
Hibiscus liliiflorus, *Cav*	Lodd. Cab. 1995.
Serissa fœtida, *Lam.*	
Abutilon striatum, *Dicks.*	*Paxt.* Bot. 7, 53.
Malva mauritiana, *L.*	
Coffea arabica, *Linn.*	Bot. Mag. 1303.
Trees, &c.	
Urania speciosa, *Willd.*	
Parkia biglandulosa,	(W. & A. *teste* Dalzell).
Kigelia pinnata, *Bojer* (?)	

Name.	Illustration.
Poinciana regia, *Bojer.*	Bot. Mag. 2886.
Cinnamonum zeylanicum, *Nees.*	
Adansonia digitata, *Linn.*	Bot. Mag. 2791-92.

E.—THE EAST INDIES, INCLUDING INDIA BEYOND THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

1.—INDIA BEYOND THE PRESIDENCY, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Clerodendron siphonanthus, *R. Rr*	Wight. Illus. 173.
Clerodendron squamatum, *Vahl. China.*.	Bot. Reg. 649.
Chrysanthemum indicum, *L. China.*	Rheede Mal. 10, 44; Bot. Mag. 327 and 2042.
Gomphrena globosa, *W. India.*	Rheede Mal. 10, 37.
Althæa rosea, *W. China*.....	Bot. Mag. 3198.
Canna orientalis, *Roscoe.*	Roscoe 12.
Canna orientalis, *var* flava, *Roscoe.*	Roscoe 13.

Name.	Illustration.
Pardanthus chinensis, *H. K.* China.	Bot. Mag. 171.
Acorus Calamus, *W.* Nepaul	Rumph. Amb. 5, 72 ; Rheede Mal. 11, 48.
Basella alba, *W.* Basella rubra, *W.* } East Indies.	
Jasminum officinale.	
Verbesina sativa, *H. K.* East Indies	Bot. Mag. 1017.
Cannabis sativa, *W.* Himalayas.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 60, 61.
Kœmpferia rotunda, *Linn.* India.....	Rheede Mal. 11, 9; Roscoe. 97.
Chavica roxburghii, *Mig.* India	Wight. Ic. 6, 1928.
Chavica Betel, *Mig.* East India.....	Wight. Ic. 6, 1926.
Piper nigrum, *W.* East Indies.....	Rheede Mal. 7, 12; Bot. Mag. 3139.
Curcuma longa, *L.* East Indies.	Rheede Mal. 11, 11.
Saccharum officinarum, *Linn.* India?....	Rumph. Amb. 5, 74; fig. 1;
Musa paradisiaca, *W.* India.....	Rheede Mal. 1, 12 to 14; Rumph. Amb. 5, 60.
Indigofera tinctoria, *W.* East Indies	Rheede Mal. 1, 54; Rumph. Amb. 5, 80.
Elletaria Cardamomum, *Maton.* Malabar.	Rox. Cor. 226.; Rheede Mal. 11, 4 and 5.
Cajanus indicus, *Spreng. Toor.* East Indies.	
Dolichos sinensis, *Linn. Chowlee.* East Indies.	Bot. Mag. 2232.
Dolichos uniflorus, *Linn. Kooltee.* East Indies.	
Phaseolus aconitifolius, *W. Mut.* East Indies.	

Name.	Illustration.
Phaseolus Max, *W. Oorud.* India	Rumph. Amb. 5, 140.
Phaseolus Mungo, *Linn. Moong.* India..	Rheede Mal. 8, 50.
Anethum Sowa, *Rox. Sonf.* India.	Wight. Ic. 2, 572.
Ptychotis Ajowan, *DeC. Ajwan?* India ?	Wight Ic. 2, 566.
Impatiens Balsamina, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 90.
Ocymum sanctum, *W. Toolsee,* Hindoostan.	Rheede Mal. 10, 92; Rumph. Amb. 5, 92, fig. 1.
Volkameria japonica, *Thunb.*.....	Bot. Mag. 1834.
Sanseviera zeylanica, *W.* Ceylon	Rox. Cor. 184.
Plumbago zeylanica, *L.* Ceylon.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 8.
Hoya carnosa, *R. Rr.*	Bot. Mag. 788.
Shrubs, &c.	
Triphasia Aurantiola, *Rissoo.* China	Risso. Orangers 108.
Murraya exotica, *L.* China.....	Rumph. Amb. 5, 18.
Pergularia odoratissima, *Sw.*,.....	Bot. Reg. 412.
Sophera tomentosa, *W.* India.	
Holmskioldia sanguinea, *W.* India.....	Bot. Reg. 692.
Gardenia florida, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 49; Rumph. Amb. 14; Bot. Mag. 2627, 3349.
Gmelina asiatica, *W.* East Indies	Rumph. Amb. 1, 40.
Euphorbia Tirucalli, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 44.
Thunbergia grandiflora, *Rox.* Bengal....	Bot. Mag. 2366.
Beaumontia grandiflora, *Wall.* Nepaul ..	Bot. Mag. 3213.

Name.	Illustration.
Jacquemontia	Bot. Reg. 1847-27.
Scævola Taccada, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 59.
Croton variegatum, *W.* East Indies	Rheede Mal. 6, 61.
Citrus Bergamia, *Risso.* East Indies.	
Grewia asiatica, *L.* East Indies.	
Lagerstrœmia indica, *L.* China.....	Bot. Mag. 405,
Trees, &c.	
Guatteria longifolia, *Wall.*.....	Wight. Ic. 1, 1.
Sterculia fœtida, *W.* East Indies.	
Spondias mangifera, *Pers.* East Indies...	Rheede Mal. 1, 50.
Cicca disticha, *Linn.*	
Adenanthera pavonina, *L.* India...	Rheede Mal. 6, 14; Rumph. Amb. 3, 109.
Bauhinia variegata, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 32.
Bauhinia purpurea, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 33.
Citrus Aurantium, *Rissoo.* East Indies.	
Citrus Decumana, *W.* East Indies.	
Michelia Champaca, *Linn*.....	Rheede Mal. 1, 19; Rumph. Amb. 2, 67.
Areca Catechu, *L.* East Indies	Rheede Mal. 1, 5, 8; Rumph. Amb. 1, 4-6.

2.—THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

Name.	Illustration.
Herbs, &c.	
Plumbago rosea, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 10, 9; Rumph. Amb. 5, 168; Bot. Mag. 230.
Quamoclit phœnicia, *Don.*	
Alphinia nutans, *Roscoe*	Roscoe 73; Rumph. Amb. 6, 63; Bot. Mag. 1903.
Dracæna ferrea, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2053.
Dracæna terminalis, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 34; Bot. Reg. 1749.
Polianthes tuberosa, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 98; Bot. Mag. 1817.
Ruellia infundi buliformis, ? *Andr.*	Andr. Rep. 8, 542.
Shrubs, &c.	
Justicia picta, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 60; Rumph. Amb. 4, 30; Bot. Mag. 1870.
Artabotrys odoratissima, *R. Br.*	Rheede Mal. 7, 46.
Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 17; 6, 43; Bot. Mag. 158; Rumph. Amb. 4, 8.
Hibiscus Rosa-mutabilis, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 38, 42; Rumph. Amb. 4, 9.
Hibiscus Sabdariffa, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 1, 31.
Abelmoschus esculentus, *Linn.*	
Quisqualis indica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2033.
Panax cochleatum, *DeC.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 31.
Panax fruticosum, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 33.
Cycas circinalis, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 1, 20 to 24.

Name.	Illustration.
Cycas revoluta, *Thunb.*	Bot. Mag. 2963 and 2964.
Calamus Rotang, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 51 to 58.
Trees, &c.	
Thespesia populnea, *Correa.*	Rheede. Mal. 1, 29.
Aleurites triloba, *Forst.*	
Agati grandiflora *DeC.*	Rumph. Amb. 1, 77.
Pisonia morindifolia, *R. Br.*	Wight. Ic. 1765.
Artocarpus incisa, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 1732 to 34.
Averrhoa Carambola, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 3, 43, and 44; Rumph. Amb. 1, 35.
Averrhoa Bilimbi, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 3, 45, and 46; Rumph. Amb. 1, 36.
Jambosa vulgaris, *DeC.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 17; Bot. Mag. 3356.
Jambosa malaccensis, *DeC.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 18; Bot. Mag. 4408.
Inga dulcis, *Willd.*	Wight. Ic. 1,128.
Terminalia Catappa, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 3 and 4; Rumph. Amb. 1, 68; Bot. Mag. 3004.
Cassia florida, *Rox.*	
Phyllanthus Emblica, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 38.

F—AUSTRALIA.

Name.	Illustration.
Tecoma jasminoides, *Ldl.*	Bot. Mag. 4004.
Casuarina muricata, *Rox.*	

APPENDIX I.

PLANTS PLANTED OUT IN THE EXOTIC BORDER.

Aristolochia ringens	Two.	Clove	Two.
Acacia horrida	Four.	Nutmeg	Two.
Stephanotis floribunda	One.	Solandra grandiflora	One.
Meyenia erecta	Innumerable.	Goldfussia anisophylla	Many.
China Bamboo	Four.	Angelonia salicariæfolia	Innumerable.
Erythrnia indica (white !)	One.	Eranthemum pulchellum	Many.
Poniciana gilliesii, *Hook*	Two.	Hemimeris coccinea	Three.
Virgilia capensis	One.	Strelitzia augusta	One.
Pavetta augustifolia	Two.	Urania speciosa	One.
Poivrea coccinea	Two.	Wrightia tomentosa	Two.
Grislea tomentosa	One.	Zamia, sp.	One.
Araucaria, species.	Four.	Combretum, sp.	Two.
Dammara, sp.	One.	Brunsfelsia nitida	Three.
Stigmaphyllum ciliatum	Two.	A plant with leaves red beneath	Two.
Hibiscus(blue)	Innumerable.	Roupellia grata	Ten.
Hamelia patens	Four.	Cæsalpinia coriaria	One.
Bignonia velutina	Four.	Pandanus odoratissimus (variegated)	One.
Canna, species (thirteen sps. and varieties)	Innumerable.	Poniciana playfairii	One.
Macaranga roxburghii	Two.	Strychnos Nux-vomica	One.
Chonemorpha macrophylla	Two.	Unknown	One.
Olea fragans	One.	Rondeletia spinosa	Six.
Photinia serratula	One.	Catesbæa spinosa	Three.
Acacia grandis	Two.	Musa textilis	One.
Filicium decipiens	Two.	Gmelina asiatica	Two.
Crescentia Cujete	Three.		
Cinnamon	Two.		

Note.—The Plants are arranged above in the order in which they occur in the Border, which is faced through its length (400 feet) by a bed of rare roses, seven feet broad and 400 feet long.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

1*st January* 1864.

APPENDIX K.

LIST OF PLANTS IN THE GENERAL NURSERIES.

* Those not specified as Exotic are all Indigenous to Western India.

NURSERY OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND WOODY CREEPERS.

Name.	Illustration.
Dillenia pentagyna, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 20.
Dillenia speciosa, *Thunb.*	Wight Ic. 3, 823; Bot. Mag. 449.
* Michelia Champaca, *Linn*	India; Rheede Mal. 1, 19; Rumph. Amb. 2, 67.
* Guatteria longifolia, *Wall*	India; Wight Ic. 1, 1.
* Thespesia populnea, *Correa*	Rheede Mal. 1, 29; Eastern Archipelago.
* Adansonia digitata, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2791—2792; Africa.
Bombax malabaricum, *DeC*	Rheede Mal. 3, 52.
Eriodendron anfractuosum, *DeC*	Rheede Mal. 3, 49—51; Bot. Mag. 3360.
Sterculia guttata, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 4, 61.
Sterculia colorata, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 25.
* Sterculia fœtida, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 107; Wight Ic. 1, 181, and 2, 487.
Sterculia urens, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 24.
Heritiera litoralis, *Ait*	Rheede Mal. 6—21; Rumph. Amb. 3, 63.
Kleinhovia hospita, *Linn*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 113.

Name.	Illustration.
Riedelia tiliæfolia, *Don.*	
Pterospermum suberifolium, *Wild.*	Bot. Mag. 1526.
Kydia calycina, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 215.
Eriolæna candollii, *Wall*.....	Wall. Pl. Asiat. 64.
Grewia tiliæfolia, *Juss*	Ann. Mus. 4, 51.
Erinocarpus nimmonii, *John Graham.*	
Cochlospermum Gossypium, *DeC.*	Wight. Ill. in Hook. 18.
* Balanites Ægyptiaca, *Del.*	Delile Egypte 28; Wight Ic. 1, 274.
Glycosmis, *sp.*	
Feronia elephantium, *Correa*.....	Rox. Cor. 141.
Ægle Marmelos, *Correa*.....	Rox. Cor. 143; Rheede Mal. 3, 37.
Garcinia cochinchinensis, *DeC.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 32. [This is the G. purpurea of Bombay Catalogues.]
Mesua ferrea, *L*.....	Rheede Mal. 3, 53.
Calophyllum Inophyllum, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 38; Rumph. Amb. 2, 71.
Calysaccion longifolium, *Wight*.....	Wight Ic. 6, 1999.
Sapindus emarginatus, *Vahl*	Wight Illus. 51.
Schleichera trijuga, *Willd.*	
Azadirachta indica, *Juss.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 52.
* Melia sempervirens, *Sa*.....	Bot. Reg. 643.
Melia Azadarach, *Linn*.....	Wight Ic. 1, 160; Bot. Mag. 1066; Desc. Ant. 1, 46.
Heynea trijuga, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 260; Bot. Mag. 1738.

Name.	Illustration.
* Swietenia Mahagoni, *Linn*.....	West Indies ; Desc. Ant. 2, 99.
Pittosporum floribundum, *W. et A.*	
Ailanthus excelsa, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 23.
Zizyphus Jujuba, *Lam.*.....	Arabia ; Rheede Mal. 4, 41.
* Anacardium occidentale, *L*.....	West Indies ; Desc. Ant. 7, 537 ; Rheede Mal. 3, 54 ; Rumph. Amb. 1, 69.
Semecarpus Anacardium, *Linn*.....	Rox. Cor. 12.
Buchanania latifolia, *Rox*.....	Delessert. Ic. 3, 54.
Odina Wodier, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 4, 32 ; Royle Illus. 31.
Spondias mangifera, *Pers*	Rheede Mal. 1, 50 ; Wight Illus. 76.
Garuga pinnata, *Rox*..	Rox. Cor. 208 ; Rheede Mal. 4, 33.
Moringa pterygosperma, *Gært*.....	Rheede Mal. 6, 11.
Tephrosia suberosa, *DeC*.....	Wight Illus. 82.
* Agati grandiflora, *DeC*	Rheede Mal. 1, 51.
Erythrina indica, *Lam.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 7.
Erythrina suberosa, *Rox.*	
Butea frondosa, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 21 ; Rheede Mal. 6, 16, 17.
Pongamia glabra, *Vent*	Rheede Mal. 6, 3.
Dalbergia latifolia, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 113.
Pterocarpus marsupium, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 25 ; Rox. Cor. 116
* Iniga dulcis, *Willd*	Wight Ic. 1, 198 ; Eastern Archipelago.

Name.	Illustration.
* Parkia biglandulosa, *W. et A.*	
* Adenanthera pavonina, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 14; Rumph. Amb. 3, 109; India.
* Vachellia farnesiana, *W. et A.*	Wight Ic. 1, 300; the Mediterranean countries.
Acacia Catechu, *L.*	Hayne 7, 48.
Acacia odoratissima, *Willd*	Rheede Mal. 6, 5.
Acacia leucophlæa, *Willd.*	
* Poinciana regia, *Boyle*	Bot. Mag. 2886.
* Parkinsonia aculeata, *Linn*	Desc. Ant. 1, 12.
Hardwickia binata, *Rox.*	Rox. Cor. 209.
* Jonesia Asoca, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 5, 59; Bot. Mag. 3018.
Tamarindus indica, *Linn*	Rheede Mal. 1, 23; Rumph. Amb. 2, 23; Desc. Ant. 2, 120.
Cassia Fistula, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 22; Rumph. Amb. 2, 21; Desc. Ant. 4, 2.
* Cassia florida, *Rox.* (C. Sumatrana of W. and A.)	
Cassia auriculata, *Linn.*	
Bauhinia racemosa, *Lam.*	
* Bauhinia purpurea, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 33; India.
* Bauhinia variegata, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 32; India.
Bauhinia Vahlii, *W. and A.*	
Albizzia amara, *Boivin.*	

Name.	Illustration.
Lawsonia inermis, *Linn.*	Desc. Ant. 8, 596 ; Rheede Hort. Mal. 1, 40; Rumph. Amb. 4, 17 ; Wight Illus. 87.
Lagerstrœmia parviflora, *Rox.*	Rox. Cor. 66.
Lagerstrœmia reginæ, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 65; Rheede Mal. 4, 20. 21.
Carallia integerrina, *DeC.*	
* Terminalia Catappa, *Linn*	Eastern Archipelago ; Rheede Hort. Mal. 4, 3, & 4; Bot. Mag. 3004 ; Rumph. Amb. 1, 68; Desc. Ant. 4, 279.
Terminalia bellerica, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 4, 10 ; Rox. Cor. 198.
Terminalia chebula, *Retz.*	Rox. Cor. 197.
Pentaptera tomentosa, *DeC*	Mem. Genev. 4, 1.
Pentaptera Arjuna, *DeC.*	Mem. Genev. 4, 2.
Pentaptera paniculata, *Rox.*	
Conocarpus latifolia, *Rox*	Royle Illus. 45.
Memecylon tinctorium, *Kœnig*	Wight Illus. 93.
Syzygium Jambolanum, *DeC.*	Rheede Mal. 5, 29; Rumph. Amb. 1, 42.
Careya arborea, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 218 ; Rheede Mal. 3, 36.
Nauclea, *sp.*	
Nauclea, *sp.*	
Hymenodictyon excelsum, *Wall*	Wight Ic. 1, 79.
Morinda citrifolia, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 52; Rumph. Amb. 3, 99.

Name.	Illustration.
Vanguieria edulis, *Vahl*.....	Lam. Encycl. 159.
Ixora parviflora, *Vahl.*	Wight Ic. 2, 711.
Sideroxylum tomentosum, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 28.
Mimusops Elengi, *L*.....	Rheede Mal. 120; Rumph. Amb. 2, 63 and 64.
Mimusops hexandra, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 15.
Bassia latifolia, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 19.
Diospyros cordifolia, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 50; (D. goindu, *Dalz.*)
Schrebera swietenioides, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 101.
Strychnos Nux vomica, *L*.....	Rheede Mal. 1, 37; Rox. Cor. 4.
Strychnos potatorum, *L*.....	Rox. Cor. 5.
Alstonia scholaris, *R. Br*	Rumph. Amb. 2, 82.
* Plumieria accuminata.....	
Cerbera Odollam, *Gært*.....	Wight Ic. 2, 441; (Rheede Mal. 1, 39 ?)
Bignonia spathacea, *L. Fil.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 46; Rox. Cor. 144.
Bignonia crispa, *Rox*.....	
Bignonia suaveolens, *Rox*.....	
Bignonia quadrilocularis, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 145.
Bignonia xylocarpa, *Rox*	[161 *b.* Wight Ic. 4, 1335-36; Wight Illus.
Bignonia indica, *L*.....	Rheede Mal. 1, 43.
Bignonia suberosa, *Rox*.....	Rox. Cor. 214.
* Kigelia pinnata (*Boyer* ?)	Mozambique.
Cordia latifolia, *Rox.*	

Name.	Illustration.
Cordia Myxa, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 97.
Gmelina arborea, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 41; Rox. Cor. 246.
Tectona grandis, *Linn*	Rheede Mal. 4, 27; Rumph. Amb. 3, 18; Rox. Cor. 6.
Avicennia tomentosa, *Linn*	Wall. Plant. Asia, 271.
* Pisonia morindifolia, *B.*	Wight Ic. 1756; Archipelago.
Actinodaphne lanceolata, *teste Dalz.*	
Cicca disticha, *L.*	India.
Phyllanthus Emblica, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 38.
* Aleurites triloba, *Forst*	Lam. Encycl. 791.
Briedelia montana, *Will*	Rox. Cor. 172.
Trewia nudiflora, *Linn*	Rheede Mal. 1, 42.
Ficus indica, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 84; Desc. Ant. 4, 295.
Ficus religiosa, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 27; Rumph. Amb. 3, 91 and 92.
* Ficus elastica, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 2, 663.
Ficus glomerata, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 25; Rumph. Amb. 3, 94; Rox. Cor. 123.
Ficus Benjamina, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 26; Rumph. Amb. 3, 90.
Ficus cordifolia, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 2, 640.
* Artocarpus incisa, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 1, 32 to 34; Bot. Mag. 2869-71.
Artocarpus integrifolia, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 3, 36-28; Rumph. Amb. 1, 30-21; Bot. Mag. 2833-34.

Name.	Illustration.
Antiaris saccidora, *Dalz.*	Wight Ic. 6, 1958.
* Casuarina muricata, *Rox.*	Schnizl. Ic. 2, 86.
* Cupressus sempervirens, *L.*	Pallas H. Ross 53.
* Cupressus, *sp.*	
* Cycas circuralis, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 1, 20—24; Bot. Mag. 2826-27.
* Cycas revoluta, *Thunb.*	Bot. Mag. 2963-54.
* Urania speciosa.	
Phœnix sylvestris, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 3, 22, 25; Martin's Palm. 136.
* Hyphæne thebaica, *Mart.*	131—133 S.
* Areca Catechu, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 5—8; Rumph. Amb. 1, 4—6; Rox. Cor. 75; Martin's Palm. 102 Z. 10.
* Cocos nucifera, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 1—4; Rumph Amb. 1, 1—3; Rox. Cor. 73; Mart. Palm. 62, 75, 88; Desc. Ant. 1, 21.
Caryota urens, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 11; Rumph. Amb. 1, 4; Mart. Palm. 107, 108, and 162; Desc. Ant. 7, 501.
Borassus flabilliformis, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 9, 10; Rumph. Amb. 1, 10.
Bambusa, *sp.*	Rox. Cor. 71, 72; Mart. Palm. 108, 121, 162.
2. *Shrubs and Large Creepers.*	
* Artabotrys odoratissimus, *R. Br.*	Rheede Mal. 7, 46; Eastern Archipelago.
Cratæva roxburghii, *R. Br.*	Hook. Ic. 2, 178.

Name.	Illustration.
* Bixa Orellana, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 2, 19; Desc. Ant. 1, 4; Bot. Mag. 1456; West Indies.
Hibiscus Lampas, *Cav.*	Wight Ic. 1, 5.
* Hibiscus-liliiflorus, *Cav.*	Lodd. Cob. 1995; Isles of Africa.
* Hibiscus Rosa mutabilis, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 38—42; Rumph. Amb. 4, 9; Eastern Archipelago.
* Hibiscus Rosa sinensis, *L.*	Eastern Archipelago, &c.; Rheede Mal. 2, 17; 6, 43; Bot. Mag. 158; Rumph. Amb. 4, 8.
Helicteres Isora, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2061; Wight Ic. 1, 180; Desc. Ant. 6, 407.
Dombeya palmata, *Cav.*	Wall. Plant. Asia, 235.
Grewia asiatica, *L.*	East Indies.
* Triphasia Aurantiola, *L.*	Risso. Risso Orangers, 108; China.
Murraya exotica, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 18; China.
Bergera Kœnigii, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 53; Rox. Cor. 112.
Hippocratea grahamii, *Wight.*	Wight Illus. 134.
* Malpighia coccifera, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 568; West Indies.
Hiptage Madablota.	
Ancistrocladus heyneanus, *W. et A.*	Rheede Mal. 7, 47.
Cupania canescens, *Pers.*	
Dodonea burmanniana, *DeC.*	Wight Illus. 52.
Elæodendron roxburghii, *W. et A.*	Wight Illus. 71.
Celastrus paniculatus, *Willd*	Wight Illus. 72.
Ventilago bombaiensis, *Dalz.*	

Name.	Illustration.
Zizyphus rugosa, *Lam.*	Wight Ic. 2, 339.
* Sophora tomentosa, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 3390 ; Brazil.
* Virgilia capensis, *Lam.*	Bot. Mag. 1590 ; Cape of Good Hope.
* Sesbania ægyptiaca, *Pers*	Rheede Mal. 6, 27.
Dalbergia scandens, *Rox.*	Rox. Cor. 192; Rheede Mal. 6, 22.
Abrus precatorius, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 8, 39; Rumph. Amb. 5, 32 ; Desc. Ant. 4, 275.
Entada pursætha, *DeC.*	Rheede Mal. 8, 32—34 ; Rumph. Amb. 5, 4.
Acacia concinna, *DeC.*	
Guilandina Bouduc, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 22; Rumph. Amb. 5, 48; Desc. Ant. 2, 90.
Cæsalpinia cucullata, *Rox.*	
Cæsalpinia paniculata, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 19.
* Cæsalpinia Sappan, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 2; Rumph. Amb. 4, 21 ; Rox. Cor. 16 ; South America.
Cæsalpinia digyna, *Willd.*	DeC. Legum. 3.
* Cæsalpinia coriaria, *Willd.*	
Cæsalpinia sepiaria, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 1, 37.
* Poinciana pulcherrima, *L.*	Rheede Hort. Mal. 6, 1 ; Bot. Mag. 995 ; West Indies.
* Inga hæmatoxylon (*teste Dalzell*)	America ?
* Hæmatoxylon campechianum, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 73 ; West Indies.
Bauhinia, *sp.*	
Grislea tomentosa, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 31 ; Bot. Mag. 1906.

Name.	Illustration.
* Lagerstrœmia indica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 405 ; China.
* Quisqualis indica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2033 ; Eastern Archipelago.
Combretum ovalifolium, *Rox.*	
* Passiflora cærulea, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 28.
* Passiflora fœtida, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2619.
* Passiflora kermesina, *Link. et Otto.*	Sin ket Otto., Bot. Mag. 3503.
* Passiflora laurifolia, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 13.
* Passiflora minima, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 144.
* Passiflora murucuja, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 574.
* Passiflora quadrangularis, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2041.
* Passiflora veperstilio, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 597.
* Lonicera chinensis, *Wats*	Bot. Mag. 3316.
* Punica granatum, *Linn*	The Mediterranean countries; Rumph. Amb. 2, 24 ; Sib. Flor. Græc. 476.
* Panax cochleatum, *DeC.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 33.
* Panax fruticosum, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 33.
Mussænda frondosa, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 4, 51; Bot. Reg. 517.
Gardenia lucida, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 5, 575.
Gardenia montana, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 2, 577.
* Gardenia florida, *L.*	Rheede Hort. Mal. 6, 49 ; Rumph. Amb. 14 ; Bot. Mag. 2627, 3349, China.
Randia dumetorum, *Linn*	Rheede Mal. 4, 13.

Name.	Illustration.
Ixora coccinea, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 213, Bot. Mag. 169.
Ixora Banducca, *Rox*	Bot. Reg. 513.
Pavetta indica, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 5, 10; Rumph Amb. 4, 47.
* Coffea arabica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 1303; Africa.
* Serissa fœtida, *Lam.*	Africa.
Scævola Taccada, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 59; Eastern Archipelago.
Ardisia solanacea, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 5, 28; Rox. Cor. 27; Bot. Mag. 1677.
Embelia ribes, *Burm*	Wight Ic. 4, 1207.
* Jasminum Sambac, *W.*	Bot Reg. 1; Arabia.
* Jasminum odoratissimum, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 285; Arabia.
* Jasminum officinale, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 1, 31; India.
Jasminum latifolium, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 703.
Jasminum pubescens, *Rox*	Rheede Mal. 6, 54.
* Nyctanthes Arbortristis, *Linn.*	Rheede Mal. 1, 21; Bot. Reg. 399; Arabia.
* Beaumontia grandiflora, *Wall*	Bot. Mag. 3213; Nepaul.
Cryptostegia grandiflora, *R. Br.*	Bot. Reg. 435; Wight Ic. 3, 832.
* Nerium odorum, *Willd*	Rheede Mal. 9, 1, 2; Bot. Mag. 1799 and 2032.
Wrightia antidysenterica, *Don.*	
Wrightia tinctoria, *R. Br.*	Bot. Reg. 933.
Wrightia tomentosa, *G. Don.*	Wight Ic. 2, 443.
Tabernæmontana coronaria, *Willd*	Rheede Mal. 2, 54, 55; Bot. Reg. 1064.

Name.	Illustration.
* Cerbera Thevetia, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 2302 ; South America.
* Allamanda cathartica, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 338.
(————? ————?)	
* Hoya carnosa, *B. Br.*	Bot. Mag. 788 ; East Indies.
* Pergularia odoratissima, *Gm.*	Bot. Reg. 412 ; East Indies.
Sarcostemma brevistigma, *W. et A.*	Wight Ic. 2, 595.
Calotropis gigantea, *B. Br.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 31 ; Bot. Reg. 58.
* Bignonia Stans, *L.*	South America.
* Tecoma radicans, *Will*	Bot. Mag. 485 ; America.
* Bignonia venusta, *Ker.*	Bot. Mag. 2050 ; South America.
* Tecoma jasminioides, *Lll.*	Bot. Mag. 4004 ; Australia.
Argyreia cuneata	Rox. Bot. Reg. 661.
Pharbitis Nil, *Don.*	
* Quamoclit phœnicia, *Don.*	
* Quamoclit vulgaris, *Don.*	Rheede Mal. 11, 60; Rumph. Amb. 3, 96 ; America.
Ipomœa tuberosa, *Jacq*	Bot. Reg. 768.
Argyreia speciosa, *Swiet*	Wight Ic. 3, 851.
Ipomœa Pes-capræ, *Don.*	
Calonyction roxburghii, *Don.*	
Calonyction muricatum, *Don.*	
* Jacquemontia, *sp.*	East Indies.
Rivea fragrans, *Nimmo*	In Bombay Flora.
* Pertræa volubilis, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 628 ; West Indies.

Name.	Illustration.
* Durantia Ellisia, *L.*	Bot. Mag. 1759.
* Durantia Plumieri, *L.*	Bot. Reg. 244.
Vitex trifolia, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 11; Rumph. Amb. 4, 81; Bot. Mag. 2187.
Callicarpa cana, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 4, 60; Bot. Mag. 2107.
* Lantana, *sp.*	America.
* Lantana, *sp.*	America.
Lantana indica, *Rox*	Wight Ic. 4, 1464.
Clerodendron inerme, *Rox.*	Rheede Mal. 5, 49.
Clerodendron infortunatum, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 3, 20; 4, 49; Bot. Mag. 19.
Clerodendron serratum, *Spr.*	Wight Ic. 4, 1472.
* Clerodendron siphonanthus, *R. Br.*	Wight Illus. 173; East Indies.
Acanthus ilicifolius.	
* Justicia picta, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 60; Rumph. Amb. 4, 30; Bot. 18, 70.
Justicia Adhatoda, *Linn.*	Bot. Mag. 861.
* Holmskioldia sanguinea, *W.*	Bot. Reg. 692; India.
* Bougainvillea spectabilis, *Willd.*	Pax. Mag. 51.
Euphorbia neriifolia, *L.*	
Euphorbia antiquorum, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 42.
Euphorbia Tirucalli, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 44; India.
* Poinsettia pulcherrima, *Grah.*	Bot. Mag. 3493; West Indies.
* Croton variegatum, *W.*	Rheede Mal. 6, 61; East Indies.

Name.	Illustration.
* Xylophylla falcata, *Ait*	Bot. Reg. 373 ; Bahamas.
* Jatropha curcas, *L.*.....	Desc. Ant. 2, 141 ; America.
* Jatropha multifida, *L.*	Desc. Ant. 2, 142 ; America.
* Jatropha gossypifolia, *Jacq.*	Bot. Reg. 746 ; America.
* Jatropha Manihot, *L.*.....	Desc. Ant. 3, 176 ; America.
* Ricinus communis, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 2, 32 ; Bot. Mag. 289 ; Arabia.
* Vanilla aromatica, *Sw.*	Desc. Ant. 7, 479 ; Blume Rumph. 68 ; America.
* Cycas circinalis, *L.*.....	Rumph. Amb. 1, 20—24 ; East Indies.
* Cycas revoluta, *Thunb.*	Bot. Mag. 2963-64 ; East Indies.
* Calamus Rotang, *L.*	Rumph. Amb. 5, 51—58 ; East Indies.
* Chæmerops, *sp.*	

B.—NURSERY ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL BORDERS.

Name.	Illustration.
White.	
Hibiscus, *sp.*	
* Petunia, *var*.....	America.
* Vinca rosea, *L. var*.....	America.
* Mirabilis Jalapa, *L. var*..... ...	America.

Name.	Illustration.
* Plumbago zeylanica, *L.*	Ceylon.
* Ruellia zeylanica, *var*	Ceylon.
* Chrysanthemum indicum, *L. var.*	East Indies.
Thunbergia fragrans, *Rox*	Rox. Cor. 67 ; Bot. Mag. 1881.
Crinum toxicarium, *Ron*	Wight Ic. 2021, 2022.
* Polianthes tuberosa, *L.*	
Pancratium, *sp.*	
* Gesnera tuberosa, *Mart*.....	Bot. Mag. 3664.
* Rosa, *sps.*	
* Impatiens Balsamina, *L*.....	Rumph. Amb. 5, 90.
* Begonia, *sp.*	
* Volkœmeria japonica, *Thunb*	Bot. Mag. 1834.
Barleria, *sp.*	
* Meyenia erecta, *var*.....	Recently introduced.
* Zinnia elegans, *N. var.*	Mexico.
* Gomphrena globosa, *N. var.*	India.
Costus speciosus, *Sur.*	Rheede Mal. 11, 8; Rumph. Amb. 6, 64.
Red.	
* Petunia, *sp*	America.
* Vinca rosea, *L.*	Africa.
* Russelia juncea, *Tucc*	Bot. Reg. 1773 ; America.
* Russelia floribunda, *Kunth*	America.
* Mirabilis Jalapa, *L. var*.....	America.

Name.	Illustration.
* Pelargonium, *sp.* (Cape Geranium)	Africa.
* Plumbago rosea, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 10, 9; Bot. Mag. 230.
* Euphorbia splendens, *Roy*.....	Bot. Mag. 2902; America.
* Tecoma capensis, *Ldl*.....	Bot. Mag. 1590; Africa.
* Salvia splendens, *Ker*.....	Bot. Reg. 687; America.
* Salvia coccinea, *Juss*	America.
* Amaryllis equestris, *Ait*.....	Bot. Mag. 305; America.
* Zephyranthes rosea, *Ldl*.....	Bot. Reg. 821; America.
* Rosa, *sps.*	
* Canna, *sps.*	
* Zinnia elegans, *N. sp.*	America.
* Impatiens Balsamina, *L. var*.....	India.
Gloriosa superba, *L.*	Rheede Mal. 7, 57.
* Abutilon striatum, *Decks.*	Paxt. Bot. 7, 53; Africa.
* Aphelandra, *sps*	America.
* Dianthus, *sp*.....	Europe.
* Gaillordia bicolor, *N.*	Bot. Mag. 1662; America.
* Althæa rosea, *W*.....	Bot. Mag. 3198.
Sesamum indicum, *DeC.*	Bot. Mag. 1688; Rumph. Amb. vol. 5, tab. 76, fig. 1; Rheede Mal. 9, 54, 55.
Amaranthus, *sps*	India.
———— ?	
Stachytarpheta mutabilis, *Vahl*.....	Bot. Mag. 976.

Name.	Illustration.
Blue.	
* Hibiscus, *sp.*	
* Plumbago capensis, *Thunb*.....	Bot. Mag. 1590 ; Africa.
* Ruellia zeylanica, *Rox. var.*	Ceylon.
Barleria cristata, *Lam*.....	Bot. Mag. 1615.
Barleria, *sp.*	
Crotalaria retusa, *W.*.....	Bot. Reg. 253.
* Linum usitatissimum, *L*.....	Curt. Lond. 3, 40 ; Mediterranean countries.
Clitoria ternatea, *L.*	Rheede Hort. Mal. 8, 38; Rumph. Amb. 5, 31 ; Bot. Mag. 1542.
* Convolvulaceæ.....	America, &c.
* Achimenes, *sp*	America.
* Gomphrena globosa, *W*.....	Rheede Mal. 10, 37 ; East Indies.
* Cleome speciossisima, *Deppe*.....	Bot. Reg. 1312 ; America.
Solanum trilobatum, *L*.....	Barmann Fl. Ind. 22 ; Wight. Ic. 3, 854.
* Lantana, *sp.*	
* Aster, *sps.*	
* Stachytarpheta jamaicensis, *Vahl*	Bot. Mag. 1860 ; America.
* Angelonea salicariæfolia, *H. et B*.....	Humb. P. Æg. 108 ; America.
Yellow.	
* Coreopsis tinctoria, *Nutt.*	Bot. Reg. 846 ; America.
Linum trigynum, *Gm.*	Bot. Mag. 1100.

Name.	Illustration.
* Mirabilis Jalapa, *Var*.....	America.
Barleria Prionitis, *L*.....	Rheede Hort. Mal. 9, 41.
Crotalaria juncea, *L*.	Rox. Cor. 193 ; Bot. Mag. 490.
Crotalaria leschenaultii.	
* Asclepias Curassivica, *L*.	Bot. Reg. 81 ; America.
* Cacthamus tinctorius, *W*.	Rumph. Amb. 5, 79 ; Mediterranean countries.
* Verbesina sativa, *H. K*.	Bot. Mag. 1017 ; East Indies.
* Leontodon Taraxæcum, *L*.....	Gert. Lond. 1, 28 ; Europe.
* Cineraria, *sp*.	
* Chrysanthemum indicum, *L. var*.	
* Thunbergia alata, *Geinis*.....	Bot. Mag. 2591—3512 ; Africa.
* Tithonia tagetiflora, *Desf*.	Bot. Reg. 591 ; America.
* Zinnia elegans, *W. var*.	
* Tagetes patula, *L*.	Bot. Mag. 150 ; America.
* Tagetes erecta, *L*.	America.
* Helianthus carnosus, *L*.	America.
* Dahlia variabilis, *Desf. vars*.....	America.
* Rosa, *sps*.	
* Hemerocallis fulva, *W*.	Bot. Mag. 64; Mediterranean countries.
* Jasminum odoratissimum, *L*.....	Bot. Mag. 285; Arabia.
Ruellia infundefuli formis, *Andr*	Andr. Rep. 8, 542.
* Turnera ulmifolia *L*.	Bot. Mag. 4137 ; America.

APPENDIX L.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Establishment.

Fixed.

The Garden Establishment will consist for the present of—

1 Kharbaree, or Native Manager.
1 Muccadum of Mallees, who should, if possible, be a Police Naique.
1 Head Mallee and 6 Assistants in charge of the garden avenues and boundaries, and of all groups of trees and shrubs and woody-creepers, and of the general nursery of trees, shrubs, and woody-creepers.
1 Head Mallee and 3 Assistants in charge of fruit trees and the economic borders, and of the nursery of fruits, trees, and vegetables.
1 Head Mallee and 5 Assistants in charge of the ornamental beds, excepting the "exotic border," and of the general nursery of ornamental annuals and perennials.
1 Mallee, under the last Head Mallee, in charge of the Linnean garden.
1 Head Mallee and 2 Assistants in charge of the exotic sheds and "exotic border."
6 boys for assisting in manuring and watering.
4 women for sweeping and weeding.
1 Gate-keeper.
1 Night Guard.

Casual.

Extra hands should be engaged for road making, building, &c, if the work is not let out to a contractor.

Also extra hands should be hired when large gardening operations must be done in a short time, as the general digging and manuring every May; the heavy and repeated weedings in the rains; the general manuring in October and again in January; and the digging of water channels in October. If possible, the weeding in the rains should be done by contract; the contractor, if possible, being paid with the grass on the estate in exchange for keeping the grass cut all the year and weeding the roads so long as it is necessary to weed them.

Duties of the Establishment.

Duty of the Kharbaree.

2. The Kharbaree is in charge of the garden office, and as such has to keep the roll-call, the garden account books of sales and purchases, to prepare the monthly abstracts of the establishment, and to keep the register books of the exotic and general nurseries, and dead stock, and of all donations of plants and seeds, and of all sowings.

3. The mallees also are under his immediate authority, and he is responsible for keeping up the establishment of mallees, and for their good conduct. He is responsible for the good order and condition of the garden, and for the carrying out of all orders of the Secretary concerning the garden. He is responsible for the garden always being kept well-cleaned, watered, manured, and blooming, and for all kinds of beautiful or useful plants being steadily propagated in their different nurseries.

4. To give him proper authority over the mallees he has the power of fining them and of recommending them for dismissal or promotion, and they receive their wages and all orders direct from him.

5. To enable him to superintend the garden systematically and thoroughly, his inspections are divided as follows:—

Monday, inspection of avenues, boundaries, and groups of trees, shrubs and woody-creepers, and the general nurseries of trees, shrubs, and woody-creepers.

Tuesday, inspection of ornamental beds (excepting exotic border) and of the general nurseries of ornamental annuals and perennials.

Wednesday, inspection of the exotic shed and exotic border.

Thursday, inspection of fruit trees and economic borders, and of the economic nursery.

Friday, inspection as on Thursday.

Saturday, inspection as on Monday.

6. The Kharbaree takes the afternoon roll-call daily at 1 P.M. in the rains and cold season, and at 2 P.M. from May 1st to the burst of the monsoon.

7. On the first lawful day of each month he reads these general orders to the assembled establishment.

8. He is to be daily present at the gardens (excepting on Sundays) from 6 A.M.* to sunset.

Duties of the Muccadum of Mallees.

9. The muccadum is overseer of the mallees at their work, keeper of the garden dead-stock, and register of all garden sales and purchases. He keeps a book in which he enters all purchases and sales as made, and the number of extra hands engaged at any time for garden work. He keeps a book also in which stock is taken on the first of each month of all moveable property (except plants), as garden utensils, twine, benches, garden mould, manure, sand, &c. &c., in the garden. It is his business to collect the mallees for the morning and afternoon roll-calls; he is especially responsible for the women keeping the roads clean; and he cannot leave the garden until the Ramoosee, or night guard, arrives, and has taken charge from him of all dead-stock.

Duty of the Gate-keeper.

10. The duty of the gate-keeper is to stand at the gate daily from 7 A.M. until half an hour after sunset; or, on moonlight nights until one hour after sunset, when the garden is closed, and to keep all carriages, horses, and dogs, from entering the garden.

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* I excuse him while I live in the Garden until 9 A.M. daily.

Duty of the Ramoosee or Night Guard.

11. The Ramoosee patrols the garden nightly from sunset to sunrise, and warns the mallees for the morning roll-call one hour before sunrise.

Duties of the Mallees—General.

12. All mallees on entering the service of the Agricultural and Horticultural Gardens will subscribe to these general orders.

13. All the mallees under the muccadum, with the ramoosee and the boys, will assemble daily at roll-call at half an hour before sunrise and at 1 P.M., except from the 1st of May to the burst of the monsoon, when the second roll-call will be taken at 2 P.M.

14. Those absent at roll-call are fined one pice; those an hour late are fined two annas; those absent half a day are fined the day's hire, excepting when the absence is caused by sickness. A mallee ill for more than one day will be discharged, or fined a day's hire for each day he is absent, unless he goes into the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, or attends there for treatment. A mallee continually sick will be discharged as physically unfit for being a mallee.

15. No holidays are recognised, but the Government holidays will be conceded as a favour if the state of the garden permits. On no consideration, however, can any one be allowed a holiday until the morning watering is over, and eight mallees must always be present all day in the gardens on all holidays. While a mallee is in the service of the garden, none of his relations are to die. The value of all plants destroyed by cattle, or which perish from preventible causes, will be cut from the division of mallees responsible for its care. One-half of the fine will be borne by the head mallee of the division, one-half by his assistants.

16. The head mallees will always be paid a rupee or two above the market value of their labour.

17. All the mallees also to receive presents of blankets and umbrellas on the Queen's birthday (beginning of rains), and of turbans, dhoturs, &c. on the Prince of Wales' birthday (beginning of cold weather), and presents of sweetmeats, goats, and fireworks, to be consumed on the premises, on their own great holidays. From July 1st 1864 they will also receive the fines on strayed cattle.

Special Duties of the Mallees.

Of the 1st Head Mallee.

18. The head mallee in charge of avenues and boundaries, &c. &c. must, on the 1st of each month, register in his book the number of plants in his nursery. In his nursery the trees and the shrubs and woody-creepers must be arranged separately, and, under these arbitrary divisions, in their natural orders. Every Thursday one of his assistants should collect all kinds of jungle seeds, and of seeds of naturalised plants. The collector should make excursions to Alibagh, Salsette, Khandalla, and Matheran for jungle seeds; and the head mallee should introduce, if possible, every forest tree, and shrub, and wood-creepers into the garden. He must also propagate the following in large quantities, viz. Hibiscus species, Allamanda cathartica, Nerium odorum, Cerbera Thevetia, all Bignonias, Helicteres Isora, Cassia fistula, Michelia champaca, Poinciana species, all Lagerstrœmias, Cochlospermum Gossypium, Jonesia Asoca, all Erythrinas, Calophyllum Inophyllum, all Bauhinias, Eriodendron anfractuosum, Bombax malabaricum, Nycthantes Arbortristis, Punica Granatum, Durantia Ellisia, and D. Plumeri, Musœnda frondosa, Tecoma jasminioides, Teconia capensis, Petrœa volubilis, Hyptage madablota, Thunbergia grandiflora, Quisqualis indica, Beaumontia grandiflora, Cæsalpinia digyna, all Passifloras, Inga hæmatoxylon, Guatteria longifolia, and all Palms.

Of his 6 Assistants.

19. One should be specially responsible for the boundaries; 1 for the right avenues and groups; 1 for the left avenues and groups; 2 for the nurseries; 1 for collecting seeds.

Of the 2nd Head Mallee.

20. The mallee in charge of the fruit trees and of the economic borders and nursery, besides being responsible, with his 3 assistants, for this work, will also superintend the watering of the whole garden; for not only are the fruit trees scattered all over the garden, so that they cannot be watered without every other plant being as it were watered, but being also the most paying plants in the garden, its watering must necessarily be placed under the direction of the mallees responsible for them.

21. The garden is an economic and scientific, and even a pleasure garden before a market garden, but on the principle that what pays best pays for all, the watering of the fruit trees is the first concern. (*See* under "Watering" below.)

Of the 3rd Head Mallee.

22. The head mallee in charge of the ornamental beds and general nursery of ornamental annuals and perennials must also keep a book, in which he registers on the first of each month the numbers of plants in his nurseries. The plants in his nursery should be arranged according to their colours, under the heads of white, red, blue, and yellow. He will always keep up a large stock of the following :—

White.

Hibiscus.

Petunia.

Vinca rosea.

Mirabilis Jalapa.

Plumbago zeylanica.

Ruellia zeylanica.

Chrysanthemum indicum.

Thunbergia fragrans.

Crinum toxicarium.

Polianthes tuberosa.

Pancratium.

Gesnera tuberosa.

Rosa..

Impatiens Balsamina.

Begonia.

Volkœmeria japonica.

White.

Barleria.

Meyenia erecta.

Zinnia elegans.

Gomphrena globosa.

Costus speciosus.

Red.

Petunia.

Vinca rosea.

Russelia juncea.

Russelia floribunda.

Mirabilis Jalapa.

Pelargonium, (Cape Geranium).

Plumbago rosea.

Euphorbia splendens.

Tecoma capensis.

Salvia splendens.

Salvia coccinea.

Red.

Amaryllis equestris.

Zephyranthes rosea.

Rosa.

Canna.

Zinnia elegans.

Impatiens Balsamina.

Gloriosa superba.

Abutilon striatum.

Aphelandra.

Dianthus.

Gaillardia bicolor.

Althæa rosea.

Sesamum indicum.

Amaranthus.

———— ?

Stachytarpheta mutabilis.

Blue.

Hibiscus.

Plumbago capensis.

Ruellia zeylanica.

Barleria cristata.

Barleria.

Chrysanthemum indicum.

Crotalaria retusa.

Linum usitatissimum.

Blue.

Clitoria ternatea.

Convolvulaceæ.

Achimenes.

Gomphrena globosa.

Cleome speciossisima.

Solanum trilobatum.

Lantana.

Aster.

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis.

Angelonea salicariæfolia.

Yellow.

Coreopsis tinctoria.

Linum trigynum.

Mirabilis Jalapa.

Barleria Prionitis.

Crotalaria juncea.

Crotalaria leschenaultii.

Asclepias Curassivica.

Carthamus tinctorius.

Verbesina sativa.

Leontodon Taraxacum.

Cineraria.

Thunbergia alata.

Tithonia tagetiflora.

Yellow.	*Yellow.*
Zinnia elegans.	Rosa.
Tagetes patula.	Hemerocalis fulva.
Tagetes erecta.	Jasminum odoratissimum.
Helianthus carnosus.	Ruellia infundefuli formis.
Dahlia variabilis.	Turnera ulmifolia.

23. Of the above, especially large quantities of those required for the garden, should be kept up; but as perennials are, in all places where possible, used in the ornamentation of the garden, this will practically amount to preparing large stocks of—

White.	Red.	Blue.	Yellow.
	For the cold Season.		
Petunia.	Petunia.	Gomphrena.	Coreopsis.
Chrysanthemum.	Zinnia.	.....	Crotolaria.
Catharanthus.	Catharanthus.	.....	Chrysanthemum.
Gomphrena.	.....	.....	Sun-flower.
	For the hot Season.		
Gomphrena.	Petunia.	Gomphrena.	Coreopsis.
Catharanthus.	Zinnia.	.....	Tithonia tagetifolia.
Petunia.	Salvia splendens.	.....	Sun-flower.
	Catharanthus.		
	Althæ rosea.		
	For the Rains.		
Balsam.	Balsam.	Gomphrena.	Sun-flower.
.....	Zinnia.	.....	Tithonia tagetifolia.

Of the 4th Head Mallee.

24. The head mallee in charge of the exotic nursery and borders will also keep a monthly register of the plants in his charge. No plants will be kept in the exotic sheds, unless exotics newly introduced to Bombay, or, if not, newly introduced exotics which have become very rare, like Poivrea coccinea, or which will never naturalise, but require to be renewed yearly from abroad, like Heartsease, Daisy, &c., &c., or very rare indigenous plants. Rare indigenous plants, however, as soon as established will be at once transferred to the general nurseries, being only nursed here because they can be here more carefully watched. In the exotic sheds the plants are arranged according to their native countries. Under that division they are arranged alphabetically, except the few that, as they flower, are for the time placed on a stand together in order to set them off better. One of his assistants is always to stand by the hydrant in watering the garden.

Of the Boys.

25. The boys manure the ornamental beds and the trees, and water. In watering they are to be superintended by the head mallee in charge of fruit trees (2nd head mallee), who will always stand by the nozzle in watering. One of the assistants of the mallee in charge of the exotic shed and nursery (4th head mallee) will also always stand by the hydrant with the key in his charge while watering is going on anywhere in the garden.

26. In watering, the boys will also be assisted in the avenues and boundaries by the mallees in charge of the avenues and boundaries, &c.; in the ornamental borders by the mallees in charge of the borders; in the orchards and economic borders by the mallees in charge of the fruit trees and economic borders; in the Linnean garden by the mallee in charge; and in the exotic shed and borders by the mallee in charge of this shed and the borders.

Residence.

27. Eight mallees at least must permanently reside in the garden.

Garden Operations.

Watering.

28. In watering, the 2nd head mallee is to stand at the nozzle of the hose, and an assistant of the 4th head mallee at the hydrant, and the boys are to hold the hose and clear the water channel as the water flows. In the several divisions of the garden they are to be assisted also by the mallees in charge.

29. Watering should not be continued after 9 A.M., nor be commenced earlier in the afternoon than 3 P. M.

30. The water channels should not be carried to the base of the trunk of a tree, but should be traced round the shadow of the tree as it falls at noon.

31. The garden is to be watered in the following order:—

Day.	Morning.	Afternoon.
Sunday	Avenues, boundaries, and groups.	Ornamental borders.
Monday	Fruit trees, &c.....	Ornamental and economic borders.
Tuesday	Nurseries.....	Ornamental and exotic borders.
Wednesday ..	Avenues, boundaries, and groups.	Ornamental and economic borders.
Thursday....	Nurseries.....	Ornamental and exotic borders.
Friday	Fruit trees	Ornamental and economic borders.
Saturday	Nurseries.	Ornamental and exotic borders.

32. On Saturday afternoon also the shrubs along the main avenue should be syringed.

33. The avenues and boundaries and groups of trees should not be watered from the 1st of May to the burst of the monsoon. After the monsoon is over, watering should not be commenced before the 1st of December.

34. In the season 1852-53 the avenues, boundaries, and groups, were watered daily: in the season 1853-54 (present season) they are watered twice a week. In the watering season 1854-55 they should be watered once a week only, and after that they should be watered but once a month, or not at all, except, of course, such trees, or shrubs, or wood-creepers as have been or may be planted in the avenues, boundaries, or shrubs after the season of 1852-53 to replace perished plants of the first year's planting.

Manuring.

35. All trees and borders should be generally manured every May, October, and January.

Weeding and Cleaning.

36. In weeding, the rubbish should be first collected close to the work, and not removed to the rubbish heap until the work is completed, unless the heap be close to the work.

37. In weeding, all leaves and flowers and weeds not in seed should be carefully worked into the ground in which they grow. The weeds in seed should be burned at the rubbish heap, and their ashes scattered on the ground from which they were cleared. Borders and groves in which trees are growing should never be swept with a broom after the native fashion, but be raked smooth, all weeds, leaves, &c. being worked into the ground, excepting weeds in seed, and stones. The women in weeding and sweeping should be ranged at distances sufficient to prevent their falling into chatting groups.

Digging.

38. All ground not under turf should be well dug up early in May. As often as convenient also all borders should be worked up, and the ground round young trees trenched over a space covered by their shadow at noon.

Sowing.

39. The sowing of annuals should commence in August, and be continued to the end of March; but Balsam, Zinnia, Gomphrena, Sun-flower, and Tagetifolia, can be sown all round the year, and are to be particularly sown in the gardens in April, May, June, and July,

for the rain borders. The seeds of trees and shrubs and woody-creepers are most profitably sown from December 15th to March 15th.

40. All seed soil should consist of two parts best garden soil and of one part fresh-water sand, or well washed sea sand, or broken shells. Seed-pans should be one-half filled with potsherd or stones.

41. Large seeds should be buried there own length below the soil, and the seeds of large trees, if small, should be laid on a bit of pottery or a stone to serve as a fulcrum.

42. Very small seeds need merely be sprinkled on the surface of the seed soil.

43. During germination the seed should be well shaded, but in a thoroughly airy place.

44. As soon as the tree leaves are unfolded, they should be exposed to full light, but kept carefully from the heat of the day in the months from March 15th to the burst of the monsoon.

45. All seeds to be watered with a fine rose syringe, and before sunrise and after sunset, daily. They should never be flooded. After transplanting they should be carefully shaded for a few days.

Layering.

46. Layering and propagating by cuttings, &c. is most profitably done in the rains, and at this season is most successful when the rain is mixed with thunder, as at the burst and the breaking up of the monsoon, or when the rain falls in showers between sunshine, as in the English April-like days of September. In other words, June and September are the best months in Bombay for cutting, layering, &c. In the sodden month of July nothing will propagate, and a Bombay garden then suffers the greatest check it receives during the year. The rains of July do more to degrade the vegetation of the Western Ghauts and the Concans than the long drought which follows the monsoon.

47. All the growth of trees takes place in Bombay gardens (that is under irrigation) from the middle of December to the end of April, and especially about Easter tide, under the influence probably of the cosmical spring. Cuttings of Bongainvillia spectabilis should always be put down in spring; Cape Geranium, Salvia splendens, and the European sweet herbs, about the middle of December.

Birds and Insects, &c.

48. No birds except kites, and flying insects except locusts, are to be destroyed, and birds with sharp-pointed beaks are to be encouraged in every way. Caterpillars are always to be destroyed. Worms are always to be spared. Rats and snakes are always to be destroyed, and the mallee who kills a cobra or other venomous snake will receive a reward of eight annas.

Rents.

49. The date trees, the pumaloe trees, the custard apple trees, the mangoes, the plantains, and the rose and jasmine beds, should be separately rented out by the year, and they should be all put up to auction in the month of October preceding the year for which they are to be rented out.

50. The grass should, if possible, not be rented out, but given in exchange to a contractor for keeping it well cut all the year, and the paths, &c. well weeded from the burst of the monsoon until they no longer require to be weeded.

Conclusion.

51. The Kharbaree is reponsible for the proper carrying out of these and of all other orders; and he is to read these orders to the assembled establishment on the first lawful day of each month.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Honorary Secy. Agri-Horticultural Society for Western India.

Victoria Gardens, Bombay, January 1st, 1864.

APPENDIX M.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

	No. of Vols.
Roxburgh's Plants of Coromandel	3
The Art of Manufacturing and Refining Sugar	1
Icones Plantarum Rariorum	3
Flora Japonica	2
Plates to Sloane's Jamaica	1
Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores	1
Rheede	12
DeCandolle's System	18
Flore Medicale	3
Gærtner de Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum	3
Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains	2
Rumphii Herbarium	4
Hooker's Botanical Miscellany	2
Journal of Botany	5
Illustrations of Indian Botany	2
Icones Plantarum (Wight)	7
Loddiger's Botanical Cabinet	20
Botanical Register	31
General System of Botany	4
Sloane's Jamaica	1
Kœmpfer Amœnitatum	1
Barton's Medical Botany	2
Hooker's Journal of Botany	2
The Fibrous Plants of India	2
London Journal	2

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,

1*st January* 1864. Secretary to the Society.

Printed at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

Advertisement.

A DETAILED LIST of Europe Fruit, Kitchen Garden, and Flower Seeds, sold by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Bombay.

☞ *Attention is requested to the Society's advertisements in the* **Local Papers.**

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz. Rs. a.		Per oz. Rs. a.
Apple Pips	0 4	Gooseberries	2 0
Apricot	0 4	Plums	1 0
Cherry	0 4	Strawberries	7 8
Currant of Sorts..	1 8	and others.	

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

PEAS.

Earliest Sorts.

	General height of growth.	Per lb. Rs. a.
* Dillistone's Early ..	2 feet.	0 14
* Sangster's No. 1	2½ to 3 ft..	0 14
Daniel O'Rourke	2½ to 3 ft..	0 10
Early Emperor	2½ ft.	0 5
* Dickson's Early Favourite	5 ft.	0 8
* Maclean's Advancer ..	2 ft.	0 8

For Second Crop.

Early Frame	3 ft.	0 5
Bishop's Longpodded ..	1½ ft.	0 8
* Harrison's Glory	2½ to 3 ft..	0 8
* ,, Perfection....	Do. ..	0 8
* Nonpareil Wrinkled Marrow	4½ to 5 ft..	0 8
Eugenie	2½ ft.	0 8
Napoleon	Do.	0 14

For General Crop.

* Veitch's Perfection ..	2½ to 3 ft..	0 14
* Champion of England..	4 to 5 ft..	0 10
* Maclean's Dwarf Prolific	2½ to 3 ft..	0 8
Ringwood Marrow	4 ft.	0 4
* Lord Raglan or Mammoth	3 ft.	0 14
Blue Scimetar	2½ to 3 ft..	0 4
Waterloo or Victoria Tall Marrow	6 to 7 ft..	0 8

For Late Crop.

* British Queen	6 to 7 ft..	0 8
* Ne Plus Ultra	Do. ..	0 14
* Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow	3 ft.	0 8
Do. Tall Do. ..	6 to 7 ft..	0 8

BEANS.

Early Mazagan.	0 6
Monarch Longpodded	0 6
Johnson's Wonderful..	0 6
Broad Windsor	0 8
Green Windsor	0 8

FRENCH BEANS.

Newington Wonder	0 10
Sion House	0 10
Black Speckled	0 10
Purple Speckled	0 10
Fulmer's Forcing	0 10

*Those marked * are recommended as being superior both in* BEARING *and quality.*

Kitchen Garden Seeds—continued.

	Per lb. Rs.	a.
Dark Dun	0	10
China Dwarf	0	10
White Canterbury	0	10
Scarlet Runner	0	10
White Dutch	0	10
	Per oz.	
ARTICHOKE	0	4
ASPARAGUS	0	4

BROCCOLI.

White and Purple Cape	0	12
* Grange's Cauliflower	1	8
* Walcheren	1	0
* Veitch's Wilcove Improved	1	2
Dilcock's Bride, late white	1	0
Elletson's Mammoth and other sorts.	1	4

BORECOLE.

Dwarf Green Curled	0	8
Tall do. do.	0	8
Scotch Cabbaging	0	8
Melville's Garnishing Variegated	0	8
Cottager's Kale	0	8

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Imported seed	0	8
Roseberry	0	8

BEET.

Nutting's Dwarf. Dark	0	8
Pine-Apple. Fine Dark	0	8
Cattell's Crimson	0	10

CABBAGE.

* Early Dwarf York	0	6
* Early Barnes	4	6
* Nonpareil (Early)	0	6
* Enfield Market	0	6
* Atkinson's Matchless	0	6
* Battersea or Fulham Market	0	6
* London Colewort	0	6
Sugar Loaf	0	8
* Red Dutch Pickling	0	10
Large Drumhead	0	8

SAVOY.

Dwarf Green Curled	0	6
Large Green Curled	0	6
Drumhead	0	6
Ulm, Early Green	0	6

CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz. Rs.	a.
* Early London	2	0
* Asiatic, late, large	2	0
* Walcheren, a splendid variety, the best for a general crop	2	0
Steadtholder, a very fine late variety	1	8

CARROT.

Early Horn	0	6
Long Orange	0	4
Red Surrey	0	4
James' Scarlet	0	4
Altringham	0	4

CELERY.

* Incomparable Dwarf White	0	8
Cole's Defiance Red	0	8
Cole's Crystal White	0	8
Hood's Improved Dwarf Red	0	8

CRESS.

Plain	0	2
Curled	0	2
Water Cress	2	0
CARDOON	0	6
CHICORY	0	6
CURLED CHERVIL	0	6
CORN SALAD	0	6

CUCUMBER.

* Prince Albert	4	0
* Master's Prolific	14	0
Stockwood's Fine Ridge	2	0
Long and short Prickly	1	0

ENDIVE.

Green Curled	0	8
Moss Curled	0	8
White Curled	0	8
Batavian or Broad leaved	0	8

LEEK.

* London Flag	0	8
Musselburgh	0	8
Large Rouen	0	8

LETTUCE, COS.

* London White	1	0
* Paris White	1	0

*Those marked * are recommended as being superior both in* BEARING *and quality.*

Kitchen Garden Seeds—continued.

	Per oz. Rs. a.
Paris Green	1 0
* Imperial Brown or Bath	1 0
Snow's Compact	1 0
Egyptian Green (hardy)	1 0
Ivery's Nonsuch (very fine for summer use ; in packets only)	1 0
Magnum Bonum	1 0

LETTUCE, CABBAGE.

* Malta Drumhead	1 0
* Marseilles (large variety)	1 0
* Grand Admiral (hardy)	1 0
* Victoria Royal	1 0
* Neapolitan (an excellent variety)	1 4
Tennis Ball	1 0

MELON.

* Golden Perfection	8 0
Meredith's Hybrid Cashmere	7 8
Silverton Park	7 8
Beechwood	7 8
* Scarlet Gem	8 0
Mounsden's Moreton Hall	7 8
Orion, very fine and other choice kinds.	7 8

MUSTARD.

White	0 2

NOHL KOHL.

* White	0 8
Purple	0 8
Red	0 8
Green	0 8

ONIONS.

* White Spanish	0 6
* Brown Do.	0 6
* White Globe	0 6
* Brown Do.	0 6
* Danver's Yellow	0 6
* James' Keeping	0 6
* Reading	0 6
Strasburgh	0 5
Deptford	0 5
* Large Tripoli	0 8
Silver-Skinned (for pickling)	0 8

PARSLEY.

* Veitch's Splendid Curled	0 4
Myatt's Garnishing	0 4
Hamburgh or Turnip rooted	0 4

PARSNIP.

	Per oz. Rs. a.
Hollow Crowned	0 4
Guernsey	0 4
The Student	0 4

RADISH.

Wood's Early Frame	0 4
Long Scarlet	0 4
Red Turnip	0 4
White Turnip	0 4
Black Spanish	0 4
Long White Naples	0 4
Long Salmon	0 4

SPINACH.

Round or Summer	0 2
Prickly or Winter	0 2
Flanders	0 2
New Zealand	0 4

TURNIP.

Early White Dutch (the best for early sowing)	0 8
White stone	0 6
Snow Ball	0 6
Red Topped American Stone	0 6
* Veitch's Red Globe	0 8
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly	0 6
Yellow Malta and other sorts.	0 6

TOMATOE, OR LOVE APPLE.

Red	1 0
Yellow	1 0

EGG PLANT.

Purple	1 0
White	1 0
NASTURTIUMS	0 6
SALSIFY	0 6
SCORZONERA	0 6
VEGETABLE MARROW (fine Custard)	1 0
RAMPION	0 12
SORREL	0 12
MALLOW	0 12
CAPSICUM, of SORTS	1 8
„ CHILI	1 12

*Those marked * are recommended as being superior both in* BEARING *and quality.*

Kitchen Garden Seeds—continued.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.	Per oz. Rs.	a.
Angelia	1	0
Balm	1	0
Basil, Sweet	1	0
„ Bush	1	0
Borage	1	0
Burnet	1	0
Carraway	1	0
Coriander	0	12
Dill	1	0
Fennel	1	8

	Per oz. Rs.	a.
Hyssop	1	0
Lavender	1	8
Marjoram (sweet)	1	8
„ (pot or perennial)	1	8
Marigold (pot)	1	0
Rosemary	1	0
Sage	1	8
Thyme	1	8
SEAKALE	0	4
RHUBARB	1	0

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Mixtures suitable for LAWNS.
Do. for PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES.
Mixtures suitable for Park and field Lawns, Improving old Pastures, &c.

CLOVERS.

White Dutch, best quality.
Rsd Do.
Yellow or Trefoil.
Lucerne.
The Prices of these vary according to the crop every year.

N.B.—For One Hundred Rupees the Society sells a SELECT PACKET *of Vegetable Seeds containing the following.*

2 Qts.	Daniel O'Rourke	Peas.
2 „	Dickson's favourite	„
2 „	Bishop's Dwarf	„
2 „	Harrison's Perfection	„
2 „	Nonpariel	„
2 „	Napoleon	„
2 „	Veitch's Perfection	„
4 „	Champion of England	„
2 „	Lord Raglan	„
2 „	British Queen	„
2 „	Knight's dwarf Marrow	„
2 „	„ tall green	„
2 „	Early Mazagan	Beans.
2 „	Monarch Longpod	„
2 „	Broad Windsor	„
2 „	Green „	„
2 „	Sion House French	„
2 „	Canterbury „	„
2 „	Fulmer's Forcing	„ „
2 „	Scarlet Runner „	„
1 oz.	White Cape	Broccoli.
1 „	Granges	„
1 „	Walchern	„
1 „	Emperor	„
1 „	Dilcock's Bride	„
1 „	Chappel's Early	„

1 oz.	Chappel's Late	Broccoli.
1 „	Mammoth	„
1 pkt.	Snow's Winter White	„
1 „	Champion	„
1 „	Royal Victoria	„
1 oz.	Tall Borecole.	
1 „	Dwarf „	
1 „	Cabbaging „	
2 „	Brussels Sprouts.	
8 „	Beet in 4 fine sorts.	
7 „	Cabbage 7 „	„
1 „	Do. Red Dutch.	
3 „	Cauliflower in 3 fine sorts.	
12 „	Carrot „ 4	„ „
1 „	Celery 2	„ „
1 qrt.	Cress.	
3 oz.	Endive 3 sorts.	
2 „	Leek 2 „	
4 „	Cos Lettuce 4 „	
2 „	Cabbage Lettuce in 3 fine sorts.	
2 qrts.	White Mustard.	
14 oz.	Onion of sorts.	
1 qrt.	Radish. 4 sorts.	
2 oz.	Curled Parsley.	
2 „	Salsify.	
2 „	Scorzonera.	

Grass and Clover Seeds—continued.

1 qrt.	Spinach	2	sorts.
5 oz.	Turnip	5	„
3 „	Parsnip	3	„
3 pkts.	Melon	3	„
3 „	Cucumber	3	„
8 „	Sweet Herbs of		„
2 „	Vegetable Marrow.		
1 oz.	Curled Chervil.		
1 oz.	Chicory.		
3 „	Savoy, 3 sorts.		
1 „	Cardoon.		
1 „	Corn Salad.		
1 „	Collection of Choice Flower Seeds.		

The SELECT PACKET *is recommended for Regimental, Station, and Jail Gardens.*

SEEDS OF TREES AND FLOWERING PLANTS.

EXOTIC FLOWER SEEDS.

Only such as have been tried and found to succeed at Bombay.

HARDY.

Gomphrena globosa..	Purple and White.
Petunia, sps	White, Red, Purple.
Coreopsis tinctoria..	Yellow and Brown.
Cape Geranium	Red.
Chrysanthemum indicum	Yellow and White.
Zinnia elegans.....	Yellow, Orange, Red, White, Pink.
French Marigold ..	Yellow and Red.
Lophospermum scandens	
Celosia sps	Red and Yellow.
Cleome speciosissima.	Light Purple.
Balsams	Red, White, Purple.
Achimenes	Blue, Red.
Salvia splendens....	Scarlet.
Pentas carnea.....	Lilac.
Gaillardia bicolor ..	Red and Yellow.
Tithonia tagetifolia..	Yellow.
Browallia elata	Blue.

Pinks.
Salvia coccinea.

DELICATE.

Portulaca, sps.	Heartsease.
Cuphea, sps.	Dahlia.
Verbenas.	Wall-flower.
Common Marigold.	Holly-hock.
Snap Dragon.	Phlox.
Daisy.	Cobœa scandens.
Forget-me-not.	German Asters.
Lobelia, sps. Blue.	Sweet William.
Dandelion.	Mignonette.
Stock.	Mixed Sweet Peas.
Cineraria.	Heliotrope.
Violet.	Pentstemon.

PRECARIOUS.

China Asters.	Larkspur.
Calceolaria.	Centaurea Cyanus.
Salvia patens.	Helichrysum bicolor.

Sold in packets of 10, 20, and 30 varieties from the above. Prices per Packets vary according to the Seed saved every year.

SEEDS OF PLANTS NATURALIZED IN INDIA.

Vachellia Farnesiana.
Cassia florida and sumatrana.
Cassia glauca.
Bignonia stans.
Bixa Orellana.
Parkia biglandulosa.
Sterculia fœtida
Jatropha curcas.
Jatropha multifida.
Jatropha gossypiifolia.
Agati grandiflora.
Durantia Ellisia.
Durantia Plumieri.
Cæsalpina Sappan.
Inga dulcis.
Hæmatoxylon campechianum.
Poinciana regia.
Poinciana pulcherrima.
Parkinsonia aculeata.
Sesbania ægyptiaca.
Gardinia lucida.
Canna glauca.
Canna discolor.
Martynia diandra.
Gomphrena globosa.
Quamoclit phœnicia (*creeper*).
Jacquemontia (*creeper*).
Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis.
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis.
Adansonia digitata.

Seeds of Trees and Flowering Plants—continued.

Celosia cristata.
Tabernœmontana coronaria.
Catharanthus, sps.
Petunia, sp.
Coreopsis, sps.
Ruellia zeylanica.
Thunbergia alata.
Tithonia, sps.
Sunflower.
Hollyhock.
Zinnia.
Balsam.
Geranium.
Cleome speciosissima.
Salvia coccinea.

JUNGLE SEEDS SUITED FOR ENGLAND.

Cassia fistula.
Bignonia indica.
Bignonia quadrilocularis—*Wurrus.*
Bignonia xylocarpa—*Khursing.*
Adenanthera pavonina.
Nerium odorum.
Lagerstrœmia reginæ.
Ancistrocladus heyneanus.
Erythrinia indica—Red and White.
Erinocarpus nimmonii.
Tectona grandis.
Actiodaphne lanceolota.
Syzygium Jambolanum.
Olea dioica.
Macaranga Roxburghii.
Albizzia amara.
Canna indica.
Crotalaria, sps.
Argyreia speciosa (*creeper*).
Abrus precatorius (*creeper*).
Ipomæa tuberosa (*creeper*).
Pharbitis Nil (*creeper*).
Calonyction roxburghii (*creeper*).
Calonyction muricatum (*creeper*).
Clitoria ternatea—White and Blue (*creeper*).
Cardios permum helicacabum (*creeper*).
Jasminum latifolium.—*Koosur* (*creeper*).
Thespesia Lampas.
Mimosa concinna.—*Sikakie.*
Eriodendron anfractuosum.
Barleria cristata.
Sterculia colorata.
Memecylon tinctorium.—*Anjun.*
Erythrina suberosa.
Bombax malabaricum.
Cochlospermum Gossypium.
Mango.
Cæsalpinia digyna.
Ain.
Blackwood.
Pterocarpus marsupium.
Calophyllum inophyllum.
Celosia argentea.
Garcinia purpurea.
Wrightia antidysenterica.
Wrightia tinctoria.
Cæsalpinia cucullata.—*Rajee.*
Bauhinia Vahlii.
Azadirachta indica.
Acacia speciosa.
Cryptostegia grandiflora (*creeper*).

For a Packet of 20 kinds..... Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of 40 kinds..... „ 10 0

The Society undertakes to supply Customers with any other *English* seeds not mentionep above, provided applications are received in this Office before the 25th of January and 25th of June for import of seeds in April and September each year respectively. *Vide* Society's Advertisements in the Local Papers.

A large stock of foreign and indigenous Plants are always for sale at the Victoria Gardens, the price for indigenous trees being Rs. 1 each, and for annuals As. 8 a pot. The prices of exotics vary from As. 8 a pot to Rupees 100 each.

GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, *M.D.*,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

☞ N. *B.*—It is requested that applications for seeds should be accompanied by instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded. It is desirable also that purchasers report to the Society as to how the Seeds turn out.

It is also particularly requested that Remittances may be made payable to the Secrerary *on the receipt of bills* from this Office. A discount of 25 per cent. on all purchases, except the Rs. 100 "Select Packet," is allowed to members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rs. 15 only.

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